The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Russian Army Being Placed on a War Footing.

The Conditions on Which the Porte will Grant an Armistice.

Egyptian Armies Annihilated in Abyssinia.

Count Von Arnim Sentenced to Imprisonment.

TURKEY.

Communications Uninterrupted.

TREBINJE, October 12. — Moukhtar Pasha's communications are now uninterrupted. He is constantly receiving large convoys of provisions from Ragusa by way of Trebinje.

The Recent Montenegrin Victory.

The Montenegrin commander reports that in a recent raid, which resulted in the burning of Ljubinje and all surrounding villages, 1,500 Turks were killed, exclusive of those burned in houses. The bulk of the Turkish soldiers were decoyed into an ambush, and the Montenegrins then fired the villages. The Montenegrins lost one hundred and thirty men.

The Armistice Conditions.

LONDON, October 12.—A dispatch from Constantinople says the following are the conditions on which the Porte grants an armistice: That Servia shall be prevented from occupying positions now in possession of the Turkish army, that the introduction of arms and ammunition into Servia and Montenegro be prohibited, that the passage of foreign volunteers in Turkish provinces be effectually put a stop to, and that Servia and Montenegro be prohibited from giving any assistance to the insurgents in the Turkish provinces. The Porte proposes that the armistice shall extend to the 15th of March, 1877, and requests the great powers to appoint delegates for the settlement of details. It has ordered Turkish commanders to come to an understanding with these delegates and Servian and Montenegrin commanders. The line demarcation between the hostile armies is to be regulated by the positions they now hold. Turkey is, however, ready to vacate her position in Servia if Servia promises not to occupy them.

Another Letter From the Czar.

LONDON, October 13.—A telegram from St. Petersburg says it is stated that the Czar is preparing another autograph letter to Emperor Francis Joseph, in consequence of the change of the political situation.

The *Times'* correspondent at Vienna says the Porte's desire to stop the influx of foreign soldiers into Servia, and that other insurgent provinces be not agitated during the armistice, is stated to be not a condition of the armistice, only a wish.

The chief topic of war correspondents is Russia's attitude. The *Standard's* Berlin reporter says there are now assembled at Livodia the Czar, Prince Gortschakoff, the commander of the Black Sea squadron, Ministers of War and Finance, and Czarewitch. Russia's reply to the Turkish proposal is under consideration.

The *Times'* Berlin dispatch says the old report is revived that the Czar thinks of abdicating if war is decided upon. Russian residents in Austria and Germany, who are liable to serve in the army, have been ordered home. The Black Sea squadron is ready to carry 96,000 men from the northern to the western shores of the sea. A detachment of officers has been sent to equip these vessels. The Persian Government has been asked by Russia to co operate. Persia, in obedience, is sending troops to the Turkish frontier. The reserve is being called out in some western provinces of Russia. Troops have been moved toward the northern and eastern frontier of Galicia. Twenty thousand horses have been placed on a war footing in Russian Poland. These measures are believed to be intended to force Austria and Turkey to concede the independence of the southern Sclavonians without war.

A Belgrade correspondent of the *Daily News* says the proposal of Turkey goes to St. Petersburg, and thence to Livadia. The Russian reply will go to St. Petersburg and London. Hence ten days must elapse before definite action can be taken. During that time military events may change the entire situation.

The *Times'* correspondent at Belgrade does not anticipate a favorable reception of the Turkish proposals, for an armistice. The ministers would like to accept, and the reasoning portion of the Servian people are sick of war; but Russia will guide their action. Servia has not yet received an official communication of Turkey's answer.

FRANCE.

Polish Greetings to Uncle Sam.

PARIS, October 12.—This afternoon a deputation of twenty Polish gentlemen delivered to United States Minister Washburne, at the American Legation, for transmission to President Grant, a special address and a medal. The medal on one side bears an effigy of Washington, and the reverse effigies of Kosuisko and Pulaski. In handing the medal to Mr. Washburne, Charles Edmond, a Polish publicist and librarian of the French Senate, said: "In the name of Polish emigrants, I deliver to your hands an address to the President of the United States, written on the occasion of the glorious Centenary which the American people are commemorating, and also a medal representing the founder of American independence and two Polish heroes who fought in the liberating army."

Mr. Washburne made a cordial reply, and said pending President Grant's answer, he felt authorized to assure the deputation that he would be deeply touched by the honor they did him. Mr. Washburne also thanked the deputation on his own behalf, and said he always favored the establishment of liberty throughout the world. Several Americans were present, and the proceedings were most cordial.

Satisfaction Demanded.

LONDON, October 12.—A dispatch from Paris says the French Minister in China has demanded the punishment of the Mandarin who is responsible for the massacre of a Catholic priest at Ning Kone Ton.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Cotton Spinners.

LONDON, October 12.—At meetings of cotton spinners at Barnley and Blackburn, yesterday, a determination was expressed to resist the demands of the cotton spinners; but it was decided to abide by the decision of a general meeting of delegates at Manchester on Tuesday. A meeting at Preston unanimously resolved to close the mills on the 1st of November if the operatives persist in their demands. If the masters adhere to their present attitude a lock-out of seventy thousand operatives will result.

Spanish Persecution of Protestants.

LONDON, October 12.—The *Record*, a religious newspaper, says that the Spanish Church Missionary Society have received private information from Spain that Spanish Protestants are in great anxiety, and are even in peril of being threatened by a fanatical mob. A special meeting of the society will be held in London on Monday, when a statement of the facts will be communicated to Earl Derby.

ABYSSINIA.

Egyptian Armies Annihilated.

LONDON, October 12.—The Paris correspondent telegraphs an account of an interview with an officer in the Egyptian army, who gives circumstantial details of horrible events which have taken place in Abyssinia during the attempt of Egypt to chastise the Abyssinians. There have been two expeditions. The first, which was despatched in October, 1875, consisting of 4,000 men, was surprised in the defile of Goundel and massacred to the last man. The second expedition of 6,000 men started in January last. It met the Abyssinians in February in the defile of Goura and was overwhelmed, four thousand men being killed. The Abyssinian King then went into the interior, and according to latest reports has received what he did in crushing an army of Egyptians. Details of this, as of other expeditions, are guarded with great secrecy.

SPAIN.

The New Cuban Commander.

MADRID, October 12.—The *Imparcial* says General Martinez Compos sails for Cuba on the 15th inst.

Resigned.

In consequence of a disagreement with the municipality, Senor Elduadin, Prefect of Madrid, has resigned.

GERMANY.

Von Arnim's Sentence.

BERLIN, October 12.—It is officially announced that Count Von Arnim has been condemned to five years' imprisonment in the House of Correction for treason and an offense against the Emperor and Prince Bismarck.

THE ELECTION.

The Republican Majority in Ohio 9,060.

The Indiana State Ticket Probably Elected by a Small Majority.

A Republican Majority in the Legislature.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, October 12.—Revised returns of this county give Bell a majority of 881; Boynter's majority, 115; Sayler, Democratic, for Congress, majority, 652; Banning, Democratic, for Congress, 15. The Republicans elect one Judge, Recorder and Commissioner.

COLUMBUS, October 12.—The Republican State Committee to-night received their returns, and now estimate Barnes' majority at 6,707. The fifty-two counties reported on Boynton, Supreme Judge, indicate that the majority on the balance of the State ticket will reach 9,000. The Republicans gain five Congressmen.

DAYTON, O., October 12.—Official: Montgomery county, Bell 8,998, Barnes 7,873, Boynton 7,889, Finck 8,973. McMahon's majority for Congress in the district is 95.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., 4:45 P. M.—October 12.—We have received returns from 676 townships and wards in 83 counties, which give a net Democratic majority of 2,423. The same places in 1872 gave a net Republican majority of 230.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 12—9:40 P. M.—We have returns from 896 townships and wards in 85 counties, which give a net Democratic majority of 1,344. The same places in 1872 gave a net Democratic majority of 35. The counties from which nothing has been heard gave Hendricks a majority of 3,139.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 12.—Complete returns from eighty-four counties, nearly all of which are official, give a net Democratic majority of 1,921. The remaining eight counties gave a Democratic majority in 1872 of 1,837. The counties to hear from are Benton, Clay, Crawford, Harrison, Perry, Pike, Spencer, Sullivan and Switzerland. Complete official returns may swell the majority to 4,000.

The Congressional delegation stands as follows: Democrats—First district, Fuller; Second, Cobb; Third, Bicknell, Twelfth, Hamilton. Republicans—Fourth, Robinson, Sixth, Hanna, Seventh; Hunter, Eighth; White, Ninth; Colkins, Tenth; Evans, Eleventh, and Baker, Thirteenth.

From the most reliable returns received the Legislature will stand: Senate—Democrats, 23; Independent, 1; Republicans, 25, doubtful, 1. House—Democrats, 43; Independent, 1; Republicans, 52; doubtful, 1. It is impossible at present to give a correct estimate of the Independent vote for Harrington. It will probably reach seven thousand.

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

Rev. T. De Witt Talmadge Resigns the Editorship of the "Christian at Work."

NEW YORK, October 12.—The *Evening Post* has the following: Rev. T. De Witt Talmadge has resigned his position as editor of the *Christian at Work* somewhat abruptly. According to the story he left the office of that journal on Monday afternoon, and visiting the press rooms inserted a farewell card to his readers, and induced the foreman to print the edition the same night instead of Tuesday morning. It is said that the insertion of the card was the first intimation the publishers had of his intention to resign. The edition was suppressed, and a new one printed, in which it was announced that the *Christian at Work* would hereafter be edited by Rev. Dr. Wm. Taylor, of Broadway Tabernacle. Talmadge says he had frequently expressed his intention to leave the paper, but the trustees were unwilling to part with him, and he was compelled to take the matter into his own hands. He became editor of the *Advance*, a journal published in this city and Chicago, and with him are associated the Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn, and the Rev. Chas. H. Sturgeon, of London.

A Bark Sunk in Lake Erie.

ERIE, PA., October 12.—The revenue cutter Perry brought over from Long Point yesterday the master, Capt. Cleland, and crew of the bark Mocking Bird of Chicago. This vessel left Buffalo last week with a cargo of coal. The coal was bound for Chicago. She lay under Long Point several days, waiting for the weather to moderate. On Monday morning she started up the lake. Encountering a heavy wind about sixty miles to the westward, she sprung a leak, and turning about, ran for Long Point. When rounding the Point she filled and sank. The light keeper launched a boat and took off the crew. One of the men, Frank June, had his collar bone and shoulder crushed by the main bow falling on him. Capt. Cleland, part owner of the Mocking Bird, considers her a total loss.

Disagreeing Tammany and Anti-Tammanyites.

NEW YORK, October 12.—The Tammany and Anti-Tammany conference committees met this afternoon, and agreed upon a basis of union. It was agreed that the Anti-Tammany should have one-third of all the county offices, including the Mayor's appointments and heads of departments, and a little more than one-third of the Congressional and aldermanic nominations. The result of the conference was a proposition from Tammany to support the Anti-Tammany candidates for County Clerk, Judges of the Superior and Marine Courts, two Congressmen, and some minor local officers. The Anti-Tammany demanded, in addition, either the Sheriff or Surrogate, and Tammany refused to yield. The negotiations failed.

Rebels Coming to Grief.

AUGUSTA, GA., October 12.—Squads of Federal soldiers, with warrants issued by the United States Commissioner, are going through Aiken and Barnwell counties, S. C., arresting white citizens. The latter submit quietly to arrest. It is reported here to-day that Gen. Hagood, who commanded a posse in the late riot at Ellenton, by instructions from Judge Higgin, Republican Circuit Judge, has been arrested, and that the officer commanding the squad at first insisted upon handcuffing him, but finally consented not to do so. The arrested parties were carried before the United States Commissioner at Aiken, who admitted them to bail in the sum of $2,000 each, allowing, however, only one surety on each bond.

The Revival in Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 12.—The Moody and Sankey revival work received an additional impetus from the fast-day exercises today. Meetings were held at many churches, but the chief event in the city was the union meeting at Farwell Hall, from 10 to 11 o'clock. Second Chronicles 8th chapter, was divided into four sections—humiliation, prayer, putting away sin, and the resulting blessing—which topics were discussed respectively by Revs. Gibson, Cheney, Farkhurst and Bishop Cheney. The Rock River Methodist Conference attended the meeting, and the hall was too small to hold the congregation. The various church services have been fruitful in conversion.

The Safe Burglary Conspiracy.

WILMINGTON, Del., October 12.—Richard Harrington, who, it is alleged, was connected with the safe burglary at Washington, returned to this city yesterday, and appeared before the United States Commissioner and furnished bail in $10,000 for his appearance at the present term of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Harrington refuses to state where he has been staying, but it is generally thought he has not been outside this State since his disappearance.

Convention of Railway Mail Clerks

ST. LOUIS, October 12.—The Second Annual Convention of the United States Railway Mail Service Mutual Benefit Association met here to-day, with a numerous attendance of delegates. After an address of welcome by President Miller, which showed the Association to be in a prosperous condition, several business committees were appointed, and various matters of interest to the Association assigned to them for consideration.

The San Francisco Money Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 12.—Trade dollars are 6 cents discount, and nominal; halves 5 to 6 cents. Upwards of 700,000 Mexican dollars, nearly all on the market, have been sold for export at 7⅛ per cent. discount. The bank of California bought $400,000, and London and San Francisco bankers are reported to have taken the balance.

B. & O. Railroad Earnings.

BALTIMORE, October 11.—The earnings of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, main stem and branches, including the Pittsburgh Division, for the month of September, are $1,668,807, an increase over the month of August of $205,772. The grain trade and passenger traffic were very heavy. The usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of the main line was declared.

CENTENNIAL NOTES.

New Hampshire Day—Monument to Christopher Columbus.

PHILADELPHIA, October 12.—New Hampshire day at the Centennial was celebrated by a very large attendance. The exercises were commenced at the State building at 11:30 this morning. General Hawley made an address of welcome, and Governor Cheny responded, after which Hutchinson sang the "Old Granite State."

A monument to Christopher Columbus was unveiled at the Centennial Grounds this afternoon. The preliminary proceedings consisted of a grand parade of Italian citizens through the principal streets to the grounds this morning. At the monument, after music and preliminary speeches by Commissioner Alonzo M. Vita, of Italy, and Rev. Isoleri, of the Italian church in this city, the monument was unveiled by Gov. John F. Hartranft and A. Blarcenvery, Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty, the King of Italy, and Royal Commissioner to the International Exhibition. The other ceremonies were a salute of artillery, an oration by Hon. Judge Daly, of the Supreme Court of New York, and President of the American Geographical Society, presentation of the monument by Nunzio Finele, President of the Association, to the Park Commission of the city of Philadelphia, and acceptance by Hon. Morton McMichael, President of the Park Commission.

A SOUTHERN OUTRAGE.

300 Armed South Carolinians Open the County Jail at Edgefield and Take from it 370 Stand of State Arms.

CHICAGO, October 12.—The New York *Herald's* South Carolina special says Governor Chamberlain has extraordinary information, to the effect that on Monday night, about 9 o'clock, three hundred armed men opened the county jail of Edgefield and took from it three hundred and seventy stand of State arms, which had been stored there. The acting deputy sheriff, jailor, the United States sentinel, who was on post not over two hundred yards distant, were not aware of the presence of the armed band, nor the carrying off of the arms. Nobody, says the Governor, but those concerned in the plot know anything about it, and he, of course, believes that white men perpetrated this fresh outrage. These arms were taken from the negro militia at a time of great disorder in Edgefield county in 1874, upon condition that the rifle club would disband, and have since been stored there. They were principally breech loaders.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

The Turf.

JEROME PARK, October 12.—First race, 1¼ miles; won by First Chance; time 2:03. Second race, for all ages, 4 miles; won by Ochiltree; time 7:36. Third race, 1¼ miles dash; won by Warlock; time 2:13½. Fourth race, selling, 1¾ miles; won by Shylock; time 3:12½.

NASHVILLE, October 12.—First race, for 2 year olds, 1 mile dash; won by Baden-Baden; time 1:46¾. Second race, for 3 year olds, 2 mile heats; won by Shepard; time 3:53¾ and 3:43. Third race, for 2 year olds, 1 mile dash; won by Madge; time 1:48. Fourth race, 1½ miles dash; won by Highland Vintage; time 2:02¾.

The Kentucky Good Templars.

LOUISVILLE, October 12.—The Grand Lodge of Good Templars of Kentucky adopted the report of the Committee on the British Disaffection, proposing to voluntarily surrender to the R. W. G. Lodge all jurisdiction in regard to colored people, and permit that body to organize subordinate grand lodges among that people, pledging support in the work.

Marine News.

LONDON, October 12.—The steamships Wyoming, from New York, and Nova Scotia, from Baltimore, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, October 12.—Arrived—The steamships State of Virginia, from Glasgow, and Amerique, from Havre.

The Yellow Fever.

SAVANNAH, October 12. — The yellow fever interments to-day were seven. Among the deaths was Jas. H. Guirrard, signal officer.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Local Political Notes—Meetings in and About the City.

This evening a big turnout will take place in Sewickley. The citizens, the Hayes and Wheeler, marching club, the colored club and everybody able to get armed will take part, and our pretty suburb will be ablaze with torches and excitement. Watson Black, Esq., is Chief Marshal for the occasion.

To-night the Bellvue Republican Marching club propose to illuminate Sewickley to the extent of seventy torches.

Senator John A. Logan, of Illinois, and C. L. Poorman, Esq., of Ohio, are announced to speak at Oakdale on the 18th inst.

THE ALLEGHENY PROCESSION.

The Republican procession in Allegheny on next Saturday evening, promises to be a grand demonstration. To-night the captains of the various clubs will meet to make final arrangements. Following is a list of the gentlemen appointed to act as aids on Mr. Megraw's staff:

Thomas Brown, Sam. Hastings, Alex. J. Pentecost, Hugh McNeil, James McBrier, Dr. Husselton, Sam. Hubley, Daniel O'Neil, Col. Realf, Captain Peter Kell, Sharpsburg; Nic Voeghtley, Jr., D. B. Oliver, I. Reed, J. F. Livingston, G. Bothwell, Samuel Green, Leon Long, Henry Long, Dr. Harrah, Jas. Stedefond, Fred. Shvater, S. P. Stone, B. C. Christy, Sewickley; Wm. B. Rodgers, J. Sharp McDonald, Sewickley; Wm. R. Johnson, Bellevue; M. G. Clark, J. A. McQuade, Etna; Simon Drum, John Drum, Millvale; James Lamb, E. Parke, James Lowry, James Omsler and George Moul, Malcolm McRoberts, Captain R. R. Reno, E. J. Alwood, Homstead, Pa.; W. J. Riggs, S. P. Schmidt, Fred. Gwinner, John Fullerton, Pittsburgh; Dr. H. McKelvey, Pittsburgh, Frank, P. Case, Pittsburgh; R. M. Snodgrass, Pittsburgh; B. F. Kennedy, Pittsburgh; W. H. McCleary, Pittsburgh.

AT WILDWOOD STATION.

A large meeting was held at Wildwood station, Penn township, last evening, with the following officers:

President—John Simons.

Vice Presidents—John Ireland, Abijah Anderson, George Pearsall and Robert Ireland.

Secretaries—W. I. Ireland, John Boyd and Wallace Ireland.

The meeting was addressed by James Fitzsimmons, Esq., who made a forcible arguments in favor of the Republican ticket, and especially the Congressmen, showing that the duty of every man was to save the public Treasury of the country, by electing men to Congress, who could be trusted, and who were known to be against the payment of rebel claims in all forms. The Peter Cooperites were shown the uselessness of voting their ticket, as they could not expect one vote in the electoral college. The meeting was afterward addressed by H. A. Collier, Esq., in his usual eloquent manner. The Hoboken and Sandy Creek marching clubs were present with about two hundred men in line. The meeting was a grand success.

PLEASANT VALLEY.

At Pleasant Valley Hotel, O'Hara township, North Side, another large meeting was held last night. The officers were as follows:

Chairman—Nicholas Ayres.

Vice Chairmen—Dean Smith, James G. Weir, Peter Bager, Jr., Ald. Robinson, Thomas Sleigh, Albert Allsip, Samuel Meyers, R. Kerr, Wm. Bright, George Fuge, James McKee, George Mahler, John S. McPherson, James Terrell, A. McAllister, George Rummell, Phil. Gable, Nelson Darr, David Weible, George W. Williamson, John Allsip, James C. Campbell, Wm. Butler, Anthony Hamilton, Mathew Crawford.

Secretary—J. C. McPherson.

Able addresses were delivered by S. P. Fulton, Esq., John S. Lambie, Esq., and Newton Cook, Esq., all of which were attentively listened to and frequently applauded. The marching club of the township was present, and made a very fine appearance. The officers are Captain Joseph C. Preston, First Lieut. Thos. Sleigh, Second Lieut. Wm. Bally, Orderly Sergeant J. C. McPherson.

AT HOMEWOOD.

The meeting at Homewood, in the Twenty-first ward, last evening, was a fine one and was largely attended. Following were the officers:

President—John L. Miller.

Vice Presidents—M. Depuy, James Littell, Jos. A. Tyson, H. J. Gross, John M. Duff, C. D. Hess, Jos. Sulzner, Nicholas Kolb, C. W. Lewens, Albert Little, B. L. Fahnestock, Robert Vandervort, George Knorr, Jared M. Brush, W. Warren Wattles, George Swartz, D. M. Marshall, Geo. T. Headrick, Wm. Johnston, Omstead Morrison.

Secretaries—J. C. Cooper, Samuel Perry, David Bell, B. E. Miller.

H. H. McCormick, Esq., was introduced and made an interesting and telling address, which was attentively listened to.

Walter Anderson,

Merchant Tailor, No. 1 Fifth avenue, has received another invoice of choice Overcoating and Suitings of the latest styles for Autumn and Winter wear. Gentlemen who desire to dress in a becoming manner at a reasonable figure should not overlook this establishment.

FREEPORT, PA.

Immense Republican Demonstration —Grand Rally of Armstrong, Indiana, Butler, Westmoreland and Allegheny Counties—Splendid Torchlight Procession—Speeches by Gen. Harry White, Hon. John M. Grier, Capt. Mayo, &c.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FREEPORT, PA., October 11, 1876.

The largest and most enthusiastic Republican demonstration of the campaign in this part of the country, and one of the most successful ever held in Armstrong county, took place here this afternoon and evening. Under the management of an efficient committee the arrangements were almost perfect, and everything passed off in a most satisfactory manner. A big day was expected, but the reality even exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine, showing the hold which the principles of the Republican party have upon the hearts of the people at large. Early in the morning the town assumed a holiday appearance, many of the houses being tastefully decorated, and flags floating from almost every window. By noon the people began to gather in from the surrounding country, insuring a large attendance. The brass band from Hite's Coal Works arrived at 11:15 A. M., and did good service during the afternoon and evening. A large platform was erected for the speakers in front of the Shirley House on Market street. At three o'clock the speech-making began, at which Dr. Galbraith presided, assisted by a number of vice presidents, including prominent men from the various counties represented. The first address was delivered by Captain Mayo, of Cameron county, who discussed the issues of the campaign in a manner which did not fail to produce a marked effect. He was followed by Mr. Speer, of Kansas, in a short speech, and the afternoon meeting closed with a few remarks by Gen. White. As night approached the crowds in the streets increased, in anticipation of the arrival of the trains containing the delegations from other places. At 6:15 a special train of ten cars arrived, bringing delegations and marching clubs from Indiana, Livermore, Saltsburgh, Apollo and Leechburgh, numbering in all over seven hundred. About half an hour later Kittaning, Manorville, Aladdin and Allegheny townships swelled the number with five hundred more, and soon after a special train from Butler with about three hundred more. Delegations also came from Slate Lick, Shearer's Cross Roads, and other places, and soon not only the pavements, but the streets were full. These companies were met at the various stations by an escort consisting of the Hite's Brass Band, Freeport Glee Club, and Wheeler Club, Freeport Glee Club, and the Juniors. At eight o'clock the various battalions were formed in line with their torches, bands, flags, banners, and transparencies, and marched through the streets amid the shouts of the enthusiastic multitude. The procession was under the command of Major Frank K. Patterson, with Hugh M. Forrester as Chief of Staff, and a large and efficient staff. The whole town was brilliantly illuminated, except here and there a dark spot which marked the residence of some of our Democratic friends, and far along the street could be heard cheer upon cheer as the grand column moved by, while down by the river bank the thunder of cannon rent the air. We fear to give the names of the companies lest through inadvertance some should be omitted, but as they passed us the order of procession was, as far as we could note it, about as follows:

The Freeport, Kittaning and Indiana glee clubs in uniform, who made the air ring with their stirring campaign songs.

The Butler battalion, headed by the Butler brass band, numbering in all about 250 strong.

Aladdin band and club, numbering 60 men.

Allegheny township band and club, numbering 60 strong.

Slate Lick band and club, numbering 50 men.

Shearer's Cross Roads band and club, numbering 50 men.

Indiana band and battalion, numbering 225 men, bearing a transparency on which we read, "Indiana county good for 2,500 majority for Gen. Harry White."

Saltsburgh band and club, numbering 100 men.

Apollo band and club, numbering 100 men.

Leechburgh band and club, together with a mounted band drawn by six horses, numbering 75 men.

Kittaning battalion and bands, numbering 250 men.

Manorville band and club, numbering 78 men.

Freeport Band and Club, headed by the Hite's Brass Band, number 100 men, and the Freeport Juniors numbering 50, making in all in the line about fifteen hundred men. It was the finest torchlight procession which has ever been witnessed in Freeport. After the parade an immense mass meeting was held at the stand, the dense crowds filling the street as far as the voices of the speakers could be heard. The first speech of the evening was by Dr. Coates, who held the attention of the audience closely, notwithstanding the excitement of the breaking up of the parade. He was followed in a sound, clear and ringing address by Hon. John M. Grier, of Mayville, our candidate for State Senate. Gen. Harry White, our popular candidate for Congress, was then introduced, and for more than an hour discussed the great issues of the times in a most masterly and eloquent manner. His address will undoubtedly tell for him at the polls in November. The meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to the speakers and the marching clubs, and with three rousing cheers each for Hayes and Wheeler, our county ticket, our candidate for Senator, John M. Grier; our candidate for Congress, General Harry White, and three times three for the Republican party. Although it was late when the crowd finally dispersed, and called again for Captain Mayo, who came out and made a short but telling speech.

The meeting was a grand success, and was remarkable for the good order which prevailed. We did not see one drunken man, nor was there any rowdyism whatever. The masses were intelligent voters, and you will hear from them again in November, for Hayes and Wheeler, White and Grier.

SPECTATOR.

THE DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.

Wednesday Night Shooting Affair—Condition of Mr. Hunter—Additional Facts—A Third Man Arrested

There are no new developments in the outrage of Wednesday night, in which Mr. Thos. H. Hunter, chief clerk in the Sheriff's office was the victim, a full report of which appeared in the GAZETTE of yesterday morning, except the arrest of a third party who it is believed is a "pal" of the would-be-murderer Burke, and who if not with him when the shooting was done was in the immediate vicinity.

Mr. Hunter's condition at a late hour last night was more favorable than at any time since he received the wound, and his physicians are now hopeful. He was resting well last night and was not suffering much. His physicians insist upon the most perfect quiet being maintained, and forbid the admission of visitors to the injured man. A consultation was held at ten o'clock yesterday morning by Drs. Dickson, McKelvy and Pollock, and they fully agreed that the symptoms were favorable to a speedy recovery of the wounded man, if he is kept entirely free from excitement, and for this reason the Republican meeting called for this evening in that ward has been postponed.

A few minutes after the shooting was done, a man accosted two young men on Ferry street, and gave them a pistol, saying he had shot a man with it and did not want to keep it, and asked where he would find a good Democratic house at which to stop. They directed him across the street, and came to the *Dispatch* office where they were employed. Hearing of the shooting of Hunter, they soon after reported what had occured on Ferry street. They described the man, and yesterday morning Officer Coulson discovered a man in the Tivoli Garden who filled the description and took him in charge. He says his name is Thomas Morton. He belongs in Philadelphia, was discharged from the navy in May last and has done nothing since. He formerly worked at McNish & Butler's, in this city, but left here in 1873. He went to Indianapolis as a Boy in Blue, the delegation numbering ninety. He could not remember the name of the captain of the delegation or any of the officers thereof. He knew Burke and Mullen, who were arrested last night, and saw both of them at Indianapolis, and also Tim O'Leary; they were all at the Lancaster Convention; Burke and Mullen said they did not know Morton, but he alleges that he knows them, and although he had not been the men since their arrest, he gave an accurate description of both. He denies giving the young men the pistol and disclaims all knowledge of the shooting, and alleges that he was with a Mr. Bowers from six o'clock in the evening until the time of his arrest, having slept in the same room with him. The pistol is unquestionably the one with which Mr. Hunter was shot, and there can scarcely be a doubt that Burke is the man who did the shooting, as those who saw the shooting done are still confident that he is the man. The three men will be held to await the result of Mr. Hunter's injuries, and if he should recover they will be indicted for felonious shooting.

Notice.—For some time past many of our customers have been disappointed in not getting what French bread they wanted at our retail department, No. 18 Fifth avenue. We have increased our facilities and will endeavor hereafter to have a full supply for all.

S. S. MARVIN & Co,

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(*Before Judge Ketcham.*)

William C. Dodds, of the city of Pittsburgh, filed a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Harper.

William Reed Smally, bankrupt, Crawford county, discharged.

Graham H. Barnes, bankrupt, Erie county. Assignee's return of sale of real estate, confirmed *nisi*.

Miles, Barnett & Son, bankrupt, Erie county, order for meeting of creditors on 20th prox., to pass upon proposition of composition.

Glass, Neely & Co., bankrupts, city. Petition for ascertainment and liquidation of liens referred to Register Harper.

Horace Stoddard, bankrupt, Erie county. Petition for discharge presented and usual order made for final examination.

A. J. Cowan, bankrupt, Venango county. Petition of creditors for payment of preferred liens presented and referred to the Register.

H. H. Null, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. Order amending order for sale of real estate.

Supreme Court.

(*Before Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood, Mercur, Gordon, Paxson and Woodward.*)

Humboldt Fire Insurance Company vs. Kroeger. Error to Common Pleas No. 2. Motion to quash withdrawn by Dalzel.

Howard vs. McKee. Error to the Common Pleas No. 1. Submitted.

Briggs vs. Wolf. Submitted.

Huckestein vs. Herman. Error to Common Pleas No. 1. Argued by McClung for plaintiff in error and Over contra.

Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railway Company vs. Campbell. Error to Common Pleas No. 2. Argued by D. T. Watson for plaintiff in error, and Bigham contra.

Espy vs. Mt. Lebanon Cemetery. Error to Common Pleas No. 1. Argued by Acheson and Bryant for plaintiff in error, and Hamilton and Hasbrouck contra.

Aughinbaugh vs. Roberts. Quashed.

Heath vs. National Bank of Commerce. Quashed.

Criminal Court.

(*Before Judge Kirkpatrick.*)

John Speer, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of William J. Kerr. The parties had a quarrell about a settlement of their accounts. There is not sufficient testimony to warrant a conviction, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty and prosecutor to pay the costs.

The bill against John G. Woerniey, charging him with fraudulently secreting his property, was on motion of defendents counsel quashed, for uncertainty and general defectiveness.

Commonwealth vs. John Nieroth, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Chas Yochumn. The prosecutor is a step-son of the defendent, who, it appears, attempted to chastise the former in a rough manner, using for the purpose a piece of plank, with which it was alleged he struck him several times. Verdict of guilty and defendent sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and imprisonment in jail three months.

Commonwealth vs. William Clark Cravener, indicted for the larceny of a watch, the property of Thos. Megan. In this case the defendent is charged with having entered the house of the prosecutor who lives on the South Side and carrying off a silver watch. Verdict of guilty and defendant sentenced to the Penitentiary for a term of three years.

Commonwealth vs. William Toustine, indicted for stealing a pair of shoes of the value of $2.50 the property of John R. Bell. Verdict of guilty and defendant sentenced to three years confinement in the Penetentiary. The defendent is a colored man and was tried in this Court about two weeks since on a charge of stealing clothing from his employer Mr. Oliver, and was acquitted.

The bill against Martin H. Robinson, the car driver who was charged with felonious assault and battery, for inflicting the injury upon Willie Wachter, the boy injured by being run over by a street car, on the 27th of September, from the effects of which he afterward died, was returned "ignoramus."

Commonwealth vs. James Martin, indicted for barratry, reported yesterday. The jury returned a verdict of guilty and defendant was sentenced to the Work House for one year.

Commonwealth vs. W. C. Williams, indicted for larceny, on oath of John L. Brown. The defendant was charged with stealing a quantity of clothing from the prosecutor, consisting of a coat, vest, pants and some jewelry, the property of the prosecutor, who resides at 631 Penn avenue. Verdict of guilty and defendant sentenced to the Penitentiary for a period of three years.

Commonwealth vs. Bernard Mehan, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Patrick McCormick. On trial.

Trial list for to-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Rachel Smith,	Lizzie Coates,
Jennie Lowry,	Geo. Bellstein,
Edward Kelly,	Robert Tealand,
Thomas Blake,	Edward Kelly,
Wm. Kelly,	Mary Glenn,
Wm. Delaney,	Annie Powers,
Mary Williams, alias	Harry Moore.
Holmes,	Lewis Hattman,
John Schwem,	Andrew Cella.
Gottlieb Gang,	Juliett Rush,
Thos. Giles,	Fred. Meyer,
J. B. Scott,	Sarah Bell,
John Waxtor, alias Reddy,	John Joyce, Francis Livingston.

Court Brevities.

MICHAEL OTTOWAY and James Blakely, witnesses for defendant in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Joseph Beaner, indicted for perjury, failed to certain matters which, if true, made them liable to the indictment, were ordered into custody and the District Attorney directed to have them indicted.

RALLY ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

A Republican Convention to be Held in Oakdale.

A grand Republican mass meeting will be held at Oakdale, on the Pan Handle railroad, on Tuesday, October 17th. Large delegations are expected from South Fayette, Moon, Robinson, Collier, and Finley townships. A delegation of ladies on horseback from North Fayette township will be one of the most interesting features of the day. The following report of the procession has been received at committee headquarters: South Fayette will furnish one twenty-four horse team. Robinson township a team getting to Finley will furnish a trooper company. Captain Ralph White a trooper company. Mansfield and Chartiers marching companies. Other reports are still coming in from different directions, and it is expected the procession will be considerably over a mile in length.

Some of the best political speakers on the stump are expected to address the meeting, among whom are General John A. Logan, of Illinois, T. J. Updegraff, of Ohio, Hon. Russell Errett and Col. Thomas M. Bayne. A grand display is expected, and the Republicans are working with all their energy to make the meeting a success. Let all turn out to hear the brilliant speeches and witness the grand parade.

Ample arrangements have been made, provided the day be inclement, to entertain all within doors, as Academy and Armory halls have been engaged for that purpose.

If the weather is pleasant the Fair grounds is the place selected for holding the Convention.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Sarah M. Phillips to Gilbert New, September 4, 1866; lot in East Birmingham.....$800
R. F. Rothwell to James O. Flower, October 10, 1876; lot in Robinson township.....$100
Sheriff Fife to Herbert C. Mercer, September 23, 1876; interest of M. B. Brown to lot in Mansfield borough.....$80
C. M. Hilton to J. W. Brown, October 3, 1876; lot in Fame lot.....$2,250
J. S. Shekter to German Fire Insurance Company, October 7, 1876; lot in East Birmingham.....$1,300
J. C. Pershing to Lizzie K. Pershing, September 25, 1876; lot in Shaler township.....$250
Helen M. Anderson to S. Linhart; September 28, 1876; lot in Bellevue.....$1,800
Sheriff Fife to Sarah E. Rodgers et al., July 10, 1876; interest of E. B. Trimble to lot in Sharpsburg.....$150
Henry Sirnup to A. W. Galley, September 27, 1876; lot in Findley township.....$3,250
City of Allegheny to David Wright, October 2, 1876; lot on Butler street, Millvale.....$250
Sheriff Fife to the Allemannia Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, September 16, 1876; interest of Clifton Wharton et al., to several lots in the Twenty-fourth ward, city.....$6,200

Missionary Meeting.

A missionary meeting will be held in the North Avenue M. E. church this evening to which all ladies interested in the cause are invited. An address will be made by Mrs. J. P. Keen, Corresponding Secretary of the Philadelphia Branch of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. denomination. The lady is one of the most active workers in the cause, is a fascinating and very instructive speaker, and those who attend will be both highly pleased and profited. The address will be followed by an informal chat concerning missionary work, and some good singing will add to the pleasure of the occasion. To all ladies interested in mission

DAILY GAZETTE

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Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

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KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1876.

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KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 49½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102⅝.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 109½.

THE almost total annihilation of another Egyptian force in Abysinnia, is reported.

IN the recent fighting, between the Turks and Montenegrins, the latter ambushed and killed fifteen hundred men.

WE still hold to the conviction that HARRISON is elected in Indiana, but that the Democrats have carried the balance of the State ticket.

THE heavy reduction of the Democratic majority in West Virginia, and our gains in Ohio and Indiana are full of encouragement. But we must not cease to work, till election occurs.

WE have gained six Congressmen in Ohio, three in Indiana, and one in West Virginia. If we keep on at this rate we will have back the lower House of Congress. Said SHERIDAN, after his ride from Winchester,—"we must have that camp again." So the Republican party must have Congress again.

SOME one has searched out some of Sergeant BUZFUZ's remarks touching an order for "chops and tomato sauce," and compared it with Democratic comments on the letter of LEE, Governor HAYES' private Secretary, acknowledging the proffers of support of the American Alliance. There is remarkable similarity in the importance of the two.

THE Tildenite Boys in Blue counted without their host when they announced General B. F. Partridge, of Michigan, as one of their speakers at Indianapolis. He is out in a letter, in which he says he does not train with the Confederates now any more than he did during the war; that he fought to crush the rebellion and does not intend to stultify himself by voting away the results of the war.

IN the Indiana district, this State, it is reported that Mr. JENKS (Democrat), who is the present member of Congress, and candidate for re-election, as against Gen. HARRY WHITE (Republican), has denied removing an invalid soldier from the clerkship of a committee, but affirms that he voluntarily resigned. This clerk is J. F. WILSON, who was severely wounded in the war. We have a letter from Mr. WILSON, in which he states the facts in the case. These are that Mr. JENKS *dismissed* him, under pressure from Democratic sources, in the interest of the appointment of a Democrat. Such is the fact, and will have its bearing on the popularity of Mr. JENKS as among the soldiers of the Indiana district.

THE tenor of the comments of the New York press on the October elections is to regard the result as favorable to the Republican cause. Even the New York *Herald* is balanced as to the result. There can be no doubt that the outcome, particularly if HARRISON proves to be elected in Indiana, is altogether favorable to the Republican cause. In view of the large number of repeaters that have come away from Indiana since the election, it is evident that the State has been carried against the worst of corrupt elements. The presence of repeaters, such as are now known to have come away, will account for a large Democratic vote. Hence Indiana is counted as among the certain Republican States in November.

THE uncertainty attending the arrangements of MARTINOS CAMPOS, leads us to think that he may not, after all, reach Cuba as Captain General. His party wants him to stay at Madrid, in order that he may be at hand as their leader and Premier, in the event of the overthrow of the present Ministry. His heavy demands for troops and authority look as if it he were of the same mind with his supporters. Cuba is not a promising field for an aspiring politician. The Captain General can not readily gain distinction in fighting rebels, because the warfare is of a guerilla character. He cannot win laurels in civil administration, because there is nothing to build upon, so long as the war continues. There is not even a good chance for a large financial income. Thus Cuba is a poor field for military or civil enterprise, on the part of promising Spanish officials,—and CAMPOS really prefers Spain.

WE were not forcibly impressed with the idea that the fraternal union between the Methodist Church, North and South, was just the thing yet, although it may ultimately prove to be right. After the first burst of enthusiasm among the church papers over the Union, we find other and different comments that chime in with the ideas we expressed at the outset. There are those who see that the Methodist Church South is, in a large measure, responsible for the political murders South, and the *Northwestern Advocate* is disposed to hold it to that responsibility. It says: "A not small share of responsibility rests on Southern Christians, whose rigorous denunciation for a month would check those disgraceful ruffians. We are Methodist, and, therefore, constructively answerable for the Southern Methodist attitude in this bloody contest." And then proceeds to sum up consequences: "If these outrages continue some Toussaint L'Overture may come to the front and utter the words that will run along the wires of the African community in wrong and suffering as quickly and terrifically as did the subtle agent at Hell Gate the other day. God's authority and the religion of Christ have kept the fires of slave and freedman resentment below white heat, but if it should ever occur to the poor creatures that God calls them to spoil the latter-day Egyptians and to vindicate their race, they will go through all degrees of danger, pain and death to execute the decree. A musket costs money, and military drill requires much time; but an unearthly thrill of enthusiasm and a streak of lightning-like devotion to something more precious than life may fall upon a race in one night, and woe betide the armed, over-confident and arrogant oppressor who stands in the path of such an irresistible impulse." So long as an organic union is not established, the M. E. Church North cannot be held responsible for the defects of the Church South; but the establishing of fraternity does require that the Church South be held up to the spirit of its duty.

THE EXPLOSION.

THE calamity at Zug's mill, of which a full account is given in our local columns, is a most deplorable event. All the circumstances combine to make it one of the most terrible accidents that ever occurred in our city. It is difficult, at this moment, to accurately fix the cause of the disaster. We have not thought proper to follow the course of the Eastern press, in censuring some one, as responsible for every accident that occurs; yet every great and destructive accident, like this, does call for the most rigid investigation, in order that the danger may be avoided by others. We know the gentlemen in charge of Zug's mill are careful, conscientious persons, and that they would use every known precaution against accident or danger. Human prescience is not equal to the forecaste of all forms of danger, and hence accidents occur, even where the most painstaking care is observed to prevent them. We regard the Zug's mill catastrophe as of this order. The suffering wounded, and the families of those killed outright, should receive the sympathy and the substantial aid of those who have means to bestow.

THE HUNTER SHOOTING.

Pittsburgh has cause to remember the policy of the Democratic party, in forwarding the worst element of the Eastern cities to Indiana, to do duty as repeaters. The shooting of Mr. HUNTER is clearly traceable to this policy. The man who is identified as having committed the deed, belonged to a gang of seventy-two, who were on their way to Philadelphia from Indiana, where they went to the Democratic Soldiers' Convention, and remained to act as repeaters. Some of the gang to which the man who shot HUNTER belonged were at the City Hall meeting. A portion of the crowd were in a cigar store on Liberty street, and announced themselves as WILLIAMS men, while they loosely talked of "shooting some one." That they were fully prepared for desperate deeds is proven by the readiness with which HUNTER was shot. With no provocation, and utterly without reason, this Democratic repeater did what was intended, and it may yet prove, the work of death.

The shooting of Mr. HUNTER is an irruption among us of Southern Democratic tactics. As confined to the South, this course of brutality and bloodshed is worthy of deepest condemnation. But some allowance is made for it there, owing to the bitterness of race antagonisms, and the memories of unrepentant rebels. Where wild and fierce passions rule among a class, outbursts are occasionally to be expected. But at the North, we hold that there is no occasion for pistol practice, as a political persuader. And the more undisputable fact, that men of murderous proclivities were sent into Indiana and Ohio, in bands of from fifty to a hundred, proves that the Democratic party has resorted to the lawless element to fraudulently carry elections. Such persons do not stray in large bands, at their own expense, into States where hotly contested elections are in progress. They do not go anywhere with an honest purpose. And their own declarations show them to have been in the employ of the Democratic party. In point of criminality, it is but a step from fraudulent voting to murder; and a murderer is not choice of his victim, when once he becomes a professional. The unprovoked shooting of Mr. HUNTER, the hardness and evidently criminal character of the perpetrator, prove that he was equal to any deed of crime that might be required of him. The shooting of Mr. HUNTER was merely the brutal pastime of this Democratic rough. His skill, quickness and method of disposing of his pistol, when the deed was done, show that he was not maddened with liquor. It was simply a deliberate, purposeful deed, perpetrated out of pure badness of nature. The man was a hardened criminal, and the shooting was natural. Why did he and his companions stop off here? Why did they threaten murder before they went there? Who did they refer to? The law will, of course, deal with the man now under arrest. We simply ask the people of Pittsburgh how they enjoy a party that could send among us, or anywhere, men of this class? Do they regard it as a sample of reform?

THE TARIFF IN FRANCE.

The French could teach us something as to the tariff were we inclined to study theirs, rather than the English system. High protective tariffs are maintained, by whatever party may be in power, and in some instances it is quite prohibitory. The purpose is the same as that which ruled in England when that country was building up its industries,—to develop the manufacturing and other industries of France. In view of the speedy expiration of certain treaties, which involve the tariff issue, it is proposed to revise the tariff in the re-establishment of those treaties, and to this end the proper authorities have directed inquiries to all the commercial and trade organizations, to know whether they prefer the continuance of specific, or desire *ad valorem* duties. Of the answers received a large number,—the majority prefer specific duties, and such as will protect the upbuilding of French industry. It may, therefore, be regarded as certain that a protective tariff will be maintained in France.

We refer to this, because of its suggestiveness at this time. France has been held up as a model, particularly in the promptness with which it attempted a return to specie payments, after paying an immense subsidy to the Germans. We have frequently pointed out that this grew out of the ability of the people to hold, or own their own debt. This prevented the outflow of specie, and hence the possibility of an early return to specie payments. But this excellent condition of the people of France financially, is universally conceded to have been caused by the protective tariff. In this country, the Democratic party proposes a revenue, or *ad valorem* tariff, even now, when as a result of the tariff system we have had, we have been gradually approaching a firm and safe condition. We have before us the lesson of France to urge the impolicy of this course. What our people want is prosperity—not adversity. And the experience of other nations, besides ours, is to show that by protecting their industries alone, can this prosperity be achieved. The entire economical and financial problem is involved in this. If the doors are thrown open to outside competition in articles, in the manufacture of which we have not concentrated capital or experience, and have not learned the most economical methods, the result will be the overthrow of our industries, one by one. So, on the other hand, if we maintain our industries, thus giving employment to our people, we gradually develop our wealth, and so prepare for prosperity, and are certain, in time, to realize our wishes. We are compelled, in this country, so long as we have a large national debt, to maintain a protective policy. The question of solvency or repudiation is directly involved in it. Hence the importance, irrespective of candidates, but on a question of policy alone, to sustain the Republican party. We are on the way to the extinction of our debt now, but with an *ad valorem* tariff it would not long be.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Much interest attaches to the contest going forward between Governor CHAMBERLAIN and the Democracy of South Carolina. He has placed himself in an attitude where he must conquer or be absolutely humiliated. With this, the State will go Republican, if he succeeds, or Democratic, if he is cowed down. The struggle really involves the pith of all the troubles and issues at the South,—the question whether Democrats shall be allowed to wrest States from Republican control by violence and bloodshed, or the people allowed to enjoy their political preferences without molestation. This same issue came up when AMES was Governor, in Mississippi, and the White Liners cowed, and then deposed him. Governor CHAMBERLAIN has acted, thus far, as though composed of sterner stuff, and the country will watch with interest, the result of his struggle. The issue is so plainly drawn, that no doubt or uncertainty exists in regard to it. CHAMBERLAIN has labored in the interests of honesty, fairness and reform, and even the Democratic press and leaders, up to the St. Louis Convention conceded the efficiency of his labors. We have, in the State, from 25,000 to 30,000 majority, composed largely of colored people, and the overcoming of this majority is what the Democracy is now about. WADE HAMPTON has been nominated for Governor, and the Democrats by terrorism, are seeking to control the State. The Democrats claim to be operating within the law, while the Governor gives facts from his own experience to show that they are pursuing an open course of terrorism. He had meetings appointed, at five places, where he and others attended. At each place armed and mounted Democrats, disciplined and under the command of Democratic leaders, took possession of the ground and of the largest half of the platform, restricted the time of the Republican speakers, and under cover of pistols dared them to go on with the work of Republican organization. The system of violence and intimidation thus inaugurated at meetings held under the auspices of the Governor has since been unflinchingly carried out. The Democrats bring the Mississippi tactics into play on every possible occasion. Wherever a Republican meeting is to be held, there are the Democratic horsemen, with pistols in their belts, in full strength. They enforce a hearing for speakers of their own party, and by howls and menaces silence the Republicans.

This, however, is the most moderate form of Democratic intimidation. The Hamburg massacre, the riot at Ellerton, are in point, as showing the extreme methods resorted to. In the latter case, a collision between two negroes and one white person was made the occasion for a general massacre of blacks, over fifty being reported killed. But Governor CHAMBERLAIN, defining the cause of the entire trouble to be unlawful and unrecognized rifle and artillery clubs, has met the issue by ordering the disbandment of these institutions. This the Democracy have refused to do, and defy the authority of the Governor. He purposes to meet this by using, first, all the force at his command, and this failing, to call in the aid of the United States forces. The issue is thus joined, and we hope to see the result of firmness on the part of the Governor. The contest is inevitable, and as Governors in one or two other Southern States have failed, in the critical moment, we hope CHAMBERLAIN will have the nerve to meet the full emergency. The use of United States troops, if necessary, should be unhesitatingly employed, and those who take life for political ends, should be made to realize the force of law. We will watch the conflict in South Carolina with much interest.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE shades of night were falling fast,
When through a New York city passed
A wan old man, a trembling shadow,
Who'd heard bad news from Coloraddo.

Adown the street he heard the tread
Of a tax assessor: "Shoh!" he said:
"I wish the prince of darkness had you
You cooked my goose in Coloradu."

A lonely traveler, faint and sick,
Was sadly journeying up Salt Creek;
Who muttered as he onward trod. "Oh!
Blame that gaul dinged Colorado!"

DORSHEIMER is so mad at Ingersoll's infidelity that he charges more mileage than ever.—*Rochester Democrat.*

GENERAL MCCLELLAN was behind time at Mansfield, Ohio, last Thursday, and the *Herald* distinguishes him with the following epigram:

"There was a man at Antietam,
Who fought the rebels, and beat 'em;
But he pitied them so
That he let them go,
Saying that is my way to defeat 'em."

EVIDENTLY Mr. Tilden is wanted in Germany, for the New York *Sun* says that country has been suffering from business stagnation and business calamities. Tilden is a "bigger man than old Bismarck," and after he has succeeded in "reforming" this country he can start in to regenerate all Europe, providing he does not find himself in prison before that on a charge of perjury.

IT has just been ascertained, by a careful examination of the record, that Mr. Tilden, in his infancy, swindled himself out of the measles. They wouldn't come out. The Doctor tried all possible means known to the profession, but finally gave it up with the remark that has since been echoed by the United States revenue service, "It's impossible to get anything out of him."

THE Tilden organs probably do not exaggerate when they boast of eighty thousand majority in Georgia, for there was "virtually no opposition." The effectiveness of intimidation there is shown by a special to the *Herald*, which says there were four counties at the election last week in which not a single Republican vote was cast, three in which only one was cast, ten with less than ten votes, and nineteen with less than fifty. The reign of terror is complete in Georgia. Tilden's circular demanding a solid South "at all hazards" is doing its work.

MONDAY night, while Major W. F. C. Gregory, of Petersburg, was speaking from the court house steps in this city, he referred to the condition of affairs in the Petersburg District, and, speaking of Capt. W. E. Hinton, the Conservative candidate for Congress, said: "We have as a candidate for Congress a gallant, young-blooded horse," and just at that instant a mule, which was hitched near by, gave a loud and prolonged bray. The crowd near by, as a matter of course, was convulsed with laughter at this unlooked for "applause."—*Portsmouth (Va.) Enterprise.*

"GENTLE as a girl and unobtrusive as a recluse," is the description Fernando Wood gave the other night of S. J. Tilden. As the average citizen ponders these poetic words and muses on the past, he wonders whether the Tilden who so gently puffed "my brother's extract," so unobtrusively pocketed Tweed's check for $5,000, and with such maidenly modesty held back his income tax, is the same howling reformer who infests the Governor's room at Albany and sends out tons of waste paper for the Liberty street Literary Bureau, in New York City. Tilden is a pretty old and leathery "girl."

CARL SCHURZ, in his speech at Akron, Ohio, on Saturday evening, refers to the Know-Nothing charge against Governor Hayes: "This is an utterly reckless charge. I conversed with Governor Hayes about the reports concerning this matter when I saw him about three weeks ago. The whole thing is based upon nothing but a careless routine answer by Governor Hayes' secretary to a complimentary letter. I think I have answered similar letters in a similar way dozens of times in my life. To charge Governor Hayes with Know-Nothing sentiments is the greatest absurdity that can be imagined. Everybody knowing him will confirm what I say. As a foreign-born citizen who loves his rights as dearly as anybody, I do not hesitate to declare if there is any man in this country in whose hands I would consider my rights as safe as in my own, that man is Rutherford B. Hayes. I shall, therefore, vote to make him President with a feeling of the most absolute safety."

A Clerical Hit on the Head.

Ministers will have their little jokes like other people.

"Come over and preach for me to-night," said a Chicago divine to a clerical friend whom he met on the street, not many days since.

"I can't to-night," was the reply, "I'm almost down sick with a headache."

"Well," drolly observed the other, "I guess you can do it, for if you preach as you usually do, you won't have to use your head any!"

Then they both laughed and, pinched each other in the ribs, and said it was a good one, just as heartily as though they had been the worst kind of sinners all their lives.

A START FOR THE BIG SHOW.

She Did'nt Go but Will Make it Warm for Myers.

Early Monday morning, says M Quad, a woman about fifty years old, having a large bundle under her arm and a satchel, with both handles gone, under the other, appeared at the Central depot and asked what train went to the Centennial.

"Going to Philadelphia, eh?" asked one of the depot officials.

"That's where I'm bound for, my son," she replied. "Yes; going right down there to see the old hoss pistols, old shoes, big machinery and Mr. Krupp's cannon."

She went aboard the Canada Southern train, waited patiently until the cars moved away, and at the lower end of the depot she waved her hand at the expressman and called out:

"Going right down to see the hull caravan!"

About mid-afternoon she was seen again in the depot, having just descended from the way-car on a freight train. Two or three persons who had seen her rolling away in the morning halted her as she toiled through the long depot, and one of them said:

"What! back again?"

"I seem to be here, don't I?" she grimly answered.

"But I thought you started for the Centennial."

"So I did. Right in this bundle are my Sunday clothes, and right in this satchel are provisions for a hull week. I was all right till the railroad conductor came along to my seat and wanted pay. Pay! Why, I'd see him in Jericho and Jerusha first! What's a Centennial for? Who owns it? Doesn't it belong to all of us? Haven't the papers invited everybody to go?"

"But railroad fares must be paid," he said.

"I wouldn't have minded fifty cents," she went on. "I always save up fifty cents for the Fourth of July, and I had over ten shillings in my pocket when I got on the cars. He wouldn't take fifty cents, and now you and the railroad and this depot and the Centennial can go to Texas! Yes, sir, you can, and I'm just that tired and mad that I'll go home and make it so bad for old Myers that he'll holler murder all night."

ROMANCE FROM DEER ISLAND.

A New York Millionaire Said to Have Been Married While Drunk.

Wm. A. Keteltas died at the age of 58, in January, on Deer Isle, on the coast of Maine, where he had been in the habit of spending his summers. He was reputed to be a bachelor, and had been for several years a hard drinker. His next of kin were a brother, Eugene M. Keteltas, and several nieces. He made a will in February, 1873, appointing his brother executor, and after making four bequests, including the income of $10,000 for life to "Mary C. Green, now living with me," divided the residue "between and among my next of kin, according to the statute now in force." After his death Mary Green, who had lived with him for fifteen years, claimed to have been married to him in October, 1875, in her mother's house, on Deer Isle. After the will was admitted to probate she asked for an advance of $5,000, as being entitled as widow of the testator to one-half the real and personal estate, valued at $400,000, after payment of the legacies. The executors opposed, claiming that the alleged marriage was invalid, having been a dumb show performed in his presence when he was too intoxicated to know anything, and urging also that such advances could be made only where the right to a distributive share under the will was not in dispute. Surrogate Calvin granted her the advance, and the case was argued a few days ago before the Supreme Court, General Term, on appeal. Decision was reserved.

No Women Lawyers Need Apply.

Judge A. H. Young, of Hennepin county, Minn., has exposed himself to the wrath of all the women-men in the country by refusing the application of Mrs. Martha Angle Dorsett for admission to the bar. The statute on which he basis his decision is this: "Any male person of the age of 21 years, of good moral character and who possesses the requisite qualifications of learning and ability, is entitled to admission to practice in all the courts of this State." The Judge admits that the lady has passed a brilliant examination, and has the requisite qualifications of moral character, learning and ability; but he holds that she does not come within the scope of the statute, inasmuch as she is not a "male person." The statute, he says, does not prohibit the admission of women, but there is an implied inhibition quite as plain and binding as an actual prohibition. The Judge can be easily tripped in his logic. Candidates cannot apply for admission under the statute after they have passed their 22d year. The words are: "Any male person of the age of 21 years," &c. Applicants who are 22 years of age or older are not prohibited in express terms, but inasmuch as the statute affirmatively provides for the admission of candidates of the age of 21, there is what the Judge would term an "implied inhibition." That statute is a weak peg to hang a decision on. The lady's husband has already been admitted to practice, and she can do the office business and take counsel fees while he does the talking in the courts. Ay! there's the rub. The ladies like to do that themselves.

She Went off Mad.

A young woman of a remarkably retiring and bashful appearance entered a fancy goods store, a few days ago, and, timidly approaching a lady clerk of rather severe aspect, desired to look at some goods. After a long inspection the patience of the clerk became exhausted, and she remarked to the timid young woman that perhaps she had better go home, find out what she wanted, and call again. Then this bashful young woman suddenly braced up and began swearing, in fine print, without glasses, making the building fairly steam with profanity. She went out of the store with the emphasis of a freight train, leaving behind her an idea that first impressions are not always reliable—and carrying with her the impression a great many people have somehow got, that clerks are not always pleasant and patient.

Trifling With the Young.

An exchange says: "A gentleman in Harrisburg, while engaged the other day in throwing up his baby, unhappily broke its neck." We cannot help entertaining deep and heartfelt sympathy for the unfortunate parents but it seems to us that the catastrophe might easily have been avoided. The father had no business to eat the baby in the first place. If he had not done so, there would have been no necessity for trying to eject it in such an unpleasant manner. Parents who trifle with the lives of their innocent children by swallowing them in fun, badly deserve to have them live, and we hope the sad result of this Harrisburg foolishness will be a warning to all of our readers who have contracted this vicious habit.—*Max Adeler.*

Schoolmarms as Waiters.

A boarding-house keeper in Chicago read how the hotels in the White Mountains had school-mistresses and divinity students for waiters, and, to follow the example, induced a young man and two female teachers, whose salaries had been cut down, to undertake waiting at the table. The first young woman was addressed by a boarder to "pass them beans," whereupon she fainted and spilled a plate of soup over the best false hair and down the back of a young widow. Her companion, when called upon for a plate of "pud'n," said kindly. "You mean pudding, do you not?"

A California Incident.

Mr. Joaquin Miller tells a curious California story, which recalls that of the cattle in Harte's "Gabriel Conroy." He describes an emigrant train passing over the prairie and meeting a herd of buffalo at full speed, and moved by one of the apparently insane impulses which sometimes seize these animals. In an instant the immense herd had passed—there was no wagon, there were no men, oxen, or horses left; even their bodies were obliterated. The one survivor was a woman, who was carried out of the horrible struggle on the back of one of the herd—how she never knew; her first consciousness was that she stood in safety upon a little hillock and the whirlwind had gone by.

The Bumble Bee.

A Burlington naturalist has been investigating the theory that a bumble bee is put together in sliding joints, like a spy-glass, and comes to the conclusion that it is true, but that the joints are not retroactive, and while you can draw a bumble bee out to the length of some twenty-eight inches, you can't shut him up again by exerting a pressure of one hundred and forty pounds to the square inch, with the end of the thumb.

A Sure Sign.

A Brooklyn young lady, who is absent at boarding-school, communicates to a female friend in this city the following interesting piece of information: "In my last letter, you remember, I told you that I thought Charley Sessions and Mary were engaged to be married. Well, now I know they are. They sat in the gallery last Sunday night, and I saw Mary threw her head back while Charley scraped a gum-drop off the roof of her mouth."—*Brooklyn Argus.*

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEIL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward, Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.

ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. MCELROY, JR., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. MCGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. MCCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

HARVEST APPLES.

Pomona walks in the garden,
She walks with stately mein,
And in her mantle she carries
Apples yellow and green.

They glow like the fabled fruitage
Brought to Paris of old,
As he stood on the slope of Ida
And heard his fortune told.

She hears them netted in silver,
Where sunbeams dance and play,
And thrushes are singing loudly
Their careless roundelay.

And butterflies black and scarlet
Flit through the russet leaves;
The cicada plies his labor,
The early cricket grieves.

And splendid parterres of crimson,
Blossoms of sunset dye,
Incline their heads to the goddess
Who paces slowly by.

And there in the glowing noontide,
Disporting in his glee,
Comes Eros, the mischief-maker,
Disguised as a brown bee.

And he stings the dreamy goddess
Upon her rosy lip;
As she shrieks and drops her mantle
Away the apples slip.

And the mellow harvest fruitage
Is ours until this day;
Pomona's favorite apple
For love was cast away.

AUGUSTA LARNED.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz,
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

MY WIFE
insists on using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

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Bailey, Farrell & Co.
BRASS FINISHERS,
AND
FOUNDERS.
BRASS WORK
FOR
Plumbers, Gas & Steam Fitters,
ENGINE BUILDERS,
167 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
New Catalogue packed with first order of Goods.

HOLMAN'S
Fever and Ague and Liver Pad
CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE, SIMPLY BY ABSORPTION.
The Best Liver Regulator in the World.

The only true cure for and preventive of malaria in all its forms.
Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Yellow Fever, Scrofula, Neuralgia, Bilious Disorders, &c., &c.
None genuine without the Trade Mark and Signature of the Inventor on the wrapper.
Ask your druggist for it. For Certificates, read little blue book, *Enemy to the Air.*
TRADE MARK.
WM. F. KIDDER & CO., Sole Proprietors,
No. 83 John Street, N. Y.
Sent by mail on receipt of $2.00.

Bayard Taylor
SAYS: "I take great pleasure in recommending to parents the Academy at Media of Mr. Swithin C. Shortlidge. I have had an opportunity for several years past of observing the manner in which this Academy is conducted, as well as the deportment of the pupils who attend it, and am satisfied that nothing is neglected which can further both the intellectual and moral development of the latter."
This Academy for Young Men and Boys is 12 miles by rail from Philadelphia. $260 a year for Boarding, Washing, Gas, &c. Schooling Books, &c. Payment Quarterly. No extra charges. Students admitted at any time. Special care and provision for little boys. Individual and class instruction for advanced and backward pupils combining the advantages of private tutoring and school-room drill. Special attention to dull boys. 10 Instructors, two graduates of Yale College. For picture of building, gymnasium, &c., circular and reference in this city, address SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, (Harvard University, A. M.,) Media, Pa. jl64

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AIKEN & CO.,
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Opposite Grain Elevator,
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Sole agents for the celebrated Chapman Slate.

MILLER, FORSE & CO.,
Late Miller & Ricketson,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
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IMPORTERS OF
Fine Wines, Brandies, Ales, Cigars, &c.
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BROOM FACTORY
AND
Paper Warehouse,
NO. 309 LIBERTY STREET,
Flour Sacks and Grocer's Bags, also, Dealers in Brushes, Woodenware, &c., &c.,
309 Liberty St., Head of Smithfield St.

GRAY'S ROOF PAINT
STOP ALL LEAKS
IN
OLD SHINGLE, TIN, FELT OR CANVAS ROOFS,
84 Diamond Street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12th. 1876.

GRAND OPENING
ON
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13th AND 14th,
OF A MOST BEAUTIFUL LINE OF
LADIES' SACQUES, CLOAKS AND WRAPS!
OF
PARIS, BERLIN AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE,
ELEGANTLY MADE AND TRIMMED OF SILK AND FUR.
ALSO,
LATEST STYLES IN LADIES' SUITS AND COSTUMES
OF
NEW MATERIALS AND MODES DE PARIS,
ON SECOND FLOOR,
—AT—
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
NOS. 165, 167 & 169 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,
To which we Respectfully Invite an Examination.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE,
ARE NOW OPENING
AUTUMN STYLES
In each department of
RETAIL STORES
COLORED DRESS SILKS
In over 100 different shades in 6 qualities, from $1.25 per yard up.
Check and Stripe, Black and Colored Grounds, Black Brocade Silks,
Colored Brocade Silks, new patterns, this Falls' importation.
BROCADE VELVETS.
Black Trimming Velvets, Black Costume Velvets, Colored Trimming Velvets.
Black Gros Grain Silks,
Most reliable makes, quality guaranteed, from $1.25 per yard. We will for the next 30 days offer all goods at the old prices so popular during the season just passed.
NEW SHAPES
LADIES' STRAW HATS,
Feathers and Flowers,
Ribbons and Trimming Silks, newest shades.
NEW BLACK
Silk and Chenille Fringes,
Colored Silk Fringes, Tassels, Cords and Buttons to match Silks.
Black Silk and Crochet Trimming, Buttons, Tassels, Cords and Ornaments.
HOSIERY!
Ladies' and Children's Cardinal Cotton and Cashmere Hose.
Ladies', Misses', Men's and Boys'
Merino Underwear,
For present and Fall wear, now opening in all grades.
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.
DAILY OPENINGS
—OF—
SUITS AND CLOAKS!
—AT—
UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.
F. H. EATON & CO.
Are now prepared to show the largest line of Ladies and Children's Suits and Cloaks ever opened in this city, and at prices in accordance with the wants of the times.
During the period of extreme depression in prices of woolen goods in New York they made contracts for several hundred Rough Cloth Coats, which they now offer at as low prices at retail as it is possible to buy the same goods elsewhere in the United States.
Our lines of Suits were never so extensive and inviting, and comprise all the favorite shades and fabrics, made in the latest styles.
In Basket, Beaver and Chinchilla Cloths we have all the new styles of Garments, in size to suit children from 2 years to the largest sized woman.
Stylish Polonaise, Basque and Overskirts in great variety.
We are prepared to make to order in our work rooms Silk and Cashmere Suits, either from our own goods or those brought to us by customers, at short notice.
F. H. Eaton & Co.,
25 FIFTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ARCHITECTS.
BOYD & GAMBLE
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GERMANIA BANK BUILDING,
Corner of Wood street and Diamond alley.
T. D. EVANS,
ARCHITECT,
Has returned from Europe.
OFFICE—56 FIFTH AVENUE,
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BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building,
Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street
E. M. BUTZ, Architect,
64 and 66 Federal street, Allegheny,
has designed and superintended the erection of the Penna. Reform School Buildings, German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Second Ward Public School, Allegheny, Seventh U. P. Church, 44th street, Pittsburgh, City Hall, New Castle, Pa., Boyle Block, Federal street, Allegheny, and numerous public and private buildings.

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PARIS AND BERLIN CLOAKS.
New York Made Cloaks
FROM
$4.00 TO $30.00.
FINE CLOAKS
Of Our Own Manufacture.
BEAVER CLOTHS,
Basket, Matelasse and
CHINCHILLA CLOTHS,
By the yard or made up to order.
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From medium to very fine quality, by the yard or made up to order.
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OF
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There are Three Reasons Why Everybody Should Buy from
M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
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1st—Our sales room being on Second Floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.
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FINANCIAL.

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CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
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Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, October 13, 1876.

The generally unchanged condition of affairs at the banks leaves but little for special comment. In counter transactions, there was a falling off yesterday. Commercial, manufacturing, and miscellaneous paper is in better supply, though not to quite as great an extent as was expected, and as would be the case were the fall trade meeting all the rather extravagant anticipations formed about it. The applications from the interior for advances are heavy. The orders from the country for currency are liberal, and large offerings are made of country paper for rediscount.

Rates of discount are 8@10 per cent. to regular customers. First-class outside paper is taken at special rates. On the street there is an active inquiry for good paper at bank rates.

In general business, there is still considerable tightness, and much care is manifested in selling and buying. Where credit is given, short time is exacted, and buyers realize the importance of safety by keeping within their means, making light purchases, and as far as possible, for cash. The approach of winter is looked forward to with evident dread by different classes, and we see signs of business taking in a cautious phase.

THE "LEGAL TENDER" ACT.

The issue of legal tender notes has ever been considered in the light of a forced loan, the most objectionable mode of borrowing known to civilized government. It is, in other words, the brigand's "stand and deliver" policy. The constitutionality of the Legal Tender act was affirmed upon the ground that it was an auxiliary power, as authorizing the means whereby some other power might be exercised. The court held that Congress could resort to any means appropriate to the execution of any power of the Government, and, in considering whether the Legal Tender act was an appropriate instrumentality for the execution of the known powers of Congress, the court said it was, but in making this decision Judge Bradley, specifying for the majority, held that "the power to make Treasury notes a legal tender, whilst a mere incidental one to that of issuing the notes themselves, and to one of the forms of borrowing money, is nevertheless a power not to be resorted to except on extraordinary occasions. Occasions, such as war or other public exigencies of great gravity and importance, and should be no longer continued than all the circumstances of the case demand." As no necessity now exists for increasing the volume of legal tenders, or for retaining the present issue, or for doing anything but laboring for the gradual, but certain, resumption of specie payments, those who demand more paper money from Congress, may be assured that no such issue would be tolerated by the court. The expansionists, therefore, are engaged upon a fruitless and dangerous effort to increase the quality of bad money.—*Phila. Ledger.*

THE PUBLIC CREDIT.

The money raised by taxation to pay the public debt might have been spent for something else, but what has been done in that way is proof of the strength of the public credit. Yearly since 1866, as said by Mr. Comant, "the Government has not only lived within its income, but has been able to save toward paying its indebtedness an average amount per annum of $56,742,284.20." That in all these years money has been spent extravagantly may be readily admitted, but much has clearly been accomplished with it. Charges of corruption are not unfounded, but it is worth knowing that "the ratio of loss per $1,000 to the amount involved" by defalcations is not so much in excess of the average as might be supposed. The financial facts of the last eleven years certainly have contributed something to the restoration of our credit.

ACTIVITY IN THE NEW YORK LOAN MARKET.

The New York *Daily Bulletin* finds that the offerings of commercial paper are increasing, and it looks for full rates before the close of the month, though not for stringency. The *Herald* has this in its financial article of Monday: Among the banks and trust companies rates have been marked up to 4 and 5 per cent, some of the market on the whole showing a hardening disposition, the rates of domestic exchange showing the currency movement as telling against the city banks. The larger general trade is apparent in the market for commercial paper where larger lists of names are submitted by the note-dealers for selection to their customers.

CURRENCY MOVEMENT FROM NEW YORK

The New York bank statements show that in the last three weeks $5,634,000 of currency have been withdrawn from their reserves to move the Western crops. The banks now hold $53,587,000, against $60,856,000 last year at this time. They hold, however, $12,708,000 more specie now than then.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	109	5-20's 1868-coupons	116⅝
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	117⅞	10-40's	113⅜
" 1865	112	Currency 6's	123½
" 1865 new	112	New 5 per cents	114
5-20's 1867	115	10-40's coupons	114⅜
		7-30's	
N. Y. Central	102⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	16⅛
Erie	16	Union Pacific	63½
L. S.	88⅛	Toledo & Wabash	37½
C. C. & I. C.	3½	Harlem	135
St. Paul	28½	Adams Express	107
Do. Pref	51½	Wells, Fargo & Co	91⅞
Michigan Southern	87⅛	U. S. Express	60½
Do. Central	87⅛	Quicksilver	16
Do. Pref	60⅝	Fort Wayne	100½
Rock Island	101⅝	Hannibal & St. Jo	12¼
Pacific Mail	23⅜	Iron Mountain	
Western Union Tel.	74⅜	N. J. Central	95⅝

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R. (S)	47⅝	Cen. Trans (B)	38½
Reading (S)	24¼	Empire do. (A)	48
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	136	A. V. R. R. 7.30's (P)	102
Oil Creek (B)	9¼	P. C. & St. L. 7's (A)	82
Lehigh Valley (A)	58½	Pacific Bonds	

Philadelphia market closed very weak. Penn's, 46¾; (sales) Reading, 23.

NEW YORK, October 12, 1876.

Money closed easy, loaning at 2, 3, 4@6; prime mercantile paper 5@6. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $20,000. The customs receipts were $327,000. The clearings were $27,000,000. Sterling was firm at 484@486¼. Gold opened and closed at 109¼, with sales in the interim at 108⅝. the borrowing rates were 1@2. Loans were also made flat. Government were firm. Railroad bonds were strong and generally higher. State securities were steady. Stocks were steady to strong, until late in the afternoon, when there was a reaction from the best prices of the day. The election excitement caused a lull in speculation, and the Jerome Park races and yacht race took a large number of brokers and speculators from the street. Consequently there was a considerable falling off in the volume of business. The most active stocks were Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, New Jersey Central, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, St. Paul and Western Union. Lake Shore, Michigan Central, St. Paul and Northwestern stocks find moderate favor with investors, owing to the immense grain traffic to meet the growing demand for the European market. The short interest in Lake Shore has been largely increased the past two days. News from Baltimore foreshadows the end of the railroad war. The transactions aggregated 87,000 shares, of which 21,000 were Pacific Mail, 7,000 Western Union, 11,000 St. Pauls, 16,000 Lake Shore, 3,500 Michigan Central, 11,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and 11,000 New Jersey Central.

The steamship Abyssinia, arrived from Europe, has $50,000, and the steamship Frisia $3,860, all American gold coin.

Governments.—United States Coupons 1881, 117¾; 5-20s '65, 112; do. '65, new, 112; do. '67, 115; do. '68, 116½; new 5s, 114¾; 10-40s, 113¾; do. coupons, 114¾; currency 6s, 123½.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 44; do. new, 43¾; Virginia new, 27; do. old, 27; Missouri 6s, 103¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 74½; Quicksilver, 11 1-2; do. preferred, 17; Pacific Mail, 23¾; Adams Express, 107½; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 86; American Express, 60½; United States Express, 62; Mariposa, 5½; do. preferred, 5½; New York Central, 102½; Erie, 16; do. preferred, 35; Harlem, 135; do. preferred, 115; Michigan Central, 88; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 88½; Northwestern common, 37; do. preferred, 60¾; C. C. C. & I., 3½; New Jersey Central, 95½; Rock Island, 101¾; St. Paul, 28¾; do. preferred, 58 3-8; Toledo & Wabash, 5 1-2; do. preferred, 9; Ft. Wayne, 102; Terre Haute, 104; do. preferred, 115; Chicago & Alton, 102; do. preferred, 109½; Ohio & Mississippi, 16⅛; Delaware & Lackawanna, 70½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 16; Missouri Pacific, 23; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 2 1-4; Indiana Central, 3½; Burlington & Quincy, 15; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 113 1-4; Central Pacific, 93; Union Pacific, 6 5-8; Union Pacific land grants, 100¾; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 91½.

LONDON, October 12.—The proportion of Bank of England reserve to liability is 54⅜ per cent. The bullion in the bank decreased £721,000 the past week. The amount withdrawn on balance to-day was £200,000. Consols, 96 5-16; U. S. 5-20s '65, 107¾; do. '67, 108½; 10-40s, 108½; new 5s, 108¾; New York Central, 97; Erie, 9¾; do. preferred, 17.

PARIS, October 12.—The specie in the Bank of France decreased 11,068,000 francs the past week. Rentes, 106f 30c.

FRANKFORT, October 12.—U. S. new 5s, 102¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, October 12, 1876.

The general business situation has undergone no material change during the past day or two, and the leading markets present no features deserving of special notice. It is encouraging to know that there is a steady change going on for the better, not only here but elsewhere. A late Chicago exchange says: "All departments of trade appear to have revived, and merchants generally report an active trade for all classes of goods. The receipts of grain and live stock continue quite heavy, and the movement of currency to the country is well maintained. The demand for money is unusually large, and bankers appear to be very cheerful—the change in the past two or three weeks being almost unprecedented."

APPLES—The market continues overstocked and dull, but there has been no recent change in prices, $1@1.50 per bbl.

CHEESE—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, affected by the hard times. X $8 ₱ bbl to the city and $9 to country; XX $10; India $11. half bbls in proportion.

ASHES—High test Soda Ash, 2@3¼; low test, 2¼ @2¾; Manganese, 4@5; Arsenic, 5c; Nitrate Soda, 2½@3¼; Fluor Spar, 1¾@2; Black Lead, 3¾@4.

BROOM CORN—Choice hurl in fair demand, with sales at 7 to 8¾; as to quality; brush that will work up, 6@6¾; medium green, 4½@6; red tipped, 5@5½; inferior, 3@4; crooked, 3@3½.

BUTTER—Is coming forward freely, and with the supply accommutating and holders anxious to realize, prices are weaker. Prime to choice solid packed, 20@22c; do. roll, 23@25; choice dairy rolls, 28@29@30. It requires something very fine to bring more than our quotations.

BEANS—Quiet and unchanged; small sales of navies at $1.15@1.25 per bu.

BROOMS—A slight decline in values takes place to-day. We quote "Union" factory as follows:

No 1 Hurl—plain handle	$1.50
No 2 Hurl do	1.75
No 3 Hurl—painted	2.00
No 4 Hurl do	2.25
No 5 Hurl do	2.65
No 6 Hurl do	3.25
No 3 carpet—velvet finish	3.50
No 4 carpet do	4.00
No. 5 Fancy Parlor	4.50
No. 4 Fancy Parlor	4.25
Whisks (6, 8 and 10 inch)	1.25@1.75
Whisks (6, 8 and 10 inch)	1.25@1.75
Toy Brooms	1.25@1.75
Misses'	1.25@1.75

CIDER—The market continues dull, and prices weak; quotable at $2@3 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—Is firm and still tending upward; September make quotable at 12@13¾ to the wholesale trade.

CHESTNUTS—Continue dull and drooping, with a supply in excess of the demand; quotable at $3.50 at per bu.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—Following are the current rates:

MANILLA ROPE.

¾ inch diameter and upwards	14¾ cts. per lb
⅝ "	15¾ "
½ and 5-16 in. diameter	16¾ "
Tarred rope and lath yarn	14¾ "
Hay, stave and leather twine	14¾ "

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser laid	14¾ cts. per lb
" Holt Rope Yarns	18¾ "
Sand Pump Rope	14¾ "

SISAL ROPE.

¾ inch diameter and upward	10½ cts. per lb
⅝ "	11¾ "
¾ and 5-16 in. diameter	11¾ "
Hay, spoke and leather twine	16¾ "

OIL WELL TUBULAR CABLES.

Hawser laid	14¾ cts. per lb
" Holt Rope Yarns	18¾ "
Sand Pump Rope	14¾ "

SISAL ROPE.

¾ inch diameter and upward	10½ cts. per lb
⅝ "	11¾ "
¾ and 5-16 in. diameter	11¾ "
Hay, spoke and leather twine	16¾ "

COTTON—Is firm and higher; rough, 5¾; middling, 8¾; low middling, 8¾; good middling, 9¾; receipts, 1 bale; stock, 1,000 bales.

WHITE LEAD, ETC.—Is reported quiet and prices unchanged. Following are the quotations for the wholesale trade:

White lead, pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil			10
Do. pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil			10¾
Do. fancy brands			11
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs			10
Orange Mineral			12 @11
Pure red lead			10 @11
Painters red lead			9 @10
Litharge			9½@10
Selected zinc, ground in oil			12
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc			15 @16
Blue paint, ground in oil			8 @11
Putty			3 @5 4
Spirits turpentine, ₱ gall. in bbl. lots			40 @42

WOODEN WARE—No change in prices has taken place, although some outside lots of inferior ware has been sold at a shade off from our quotations. We continue to quote "Corry Ware" as follows:

No. 1 Tubs ₱ dozen	$9 00
No. 2 do	8 00
No. 3 do	7 00
2 Hoop Pails ₱ doz	2 00
3 Hoop Pails ₱ doz	2 25
Globe Washboards ₱ doz (patented)	2 75
Common do do	2 25
Clothes Pins—₱ box	.90@a 1 25

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	11¾	Standard B	10⅜
Crushed	11¾	Standard Ex C	10⅜
Granulated	11¾	Ref. Yellow	9¾@10¼
Powdered	12	Ex C	9¾@10
Standard A	10¾		

SYRUPS.

Choice	33	Prime	30
Prime	28	Dark	24

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice	65	N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair	60	Demara	50@55

TEAS.

Young Hyson	35@50	Japan	40@55
Gunpowder	45@50	Oolong	35@55
Imperial	40@a 75	Souchong	35@75

COFFEES.

Prime	27c
Second Grade	26c
Third Grade	24c

Loose half a cent less.

GRAIN—The receipts of all kinds of grain are increasing, but as yet there has been no accumulation of stock, and while an easier feeling prevails there is no quotable decline in prices as yet. Wheat is in steady milling demand, but unchanged. Penna. and Ohio red, $1.20@1.22; do. amber $1.22@1.25. The Chicago market has been rather offish during the past day or two. The Oat market continues moderately active, but with a supply equal to the demand, prices are easier; mixed 37@38c; white 39@40c. The receipts of Corn have increased somewhat during the past day or two, but prices are still maintained; car, on track, 58@59c; sheiled 57@60c. Rye quiet but steady at 68@70c. Barley is in fair demand, but there is a wide range in prices as there is quality, 90c@1.10 per bushel.

HAY—Is firmer and tending upward. Loose from country wagons, $12@16 per ton. Baled, on track, by the car load, $14@15, according to quality.

MILL FEED—Bran quoted at $12@12.50 per ton; by the car load, $12@15, according to quality.

OILS—The cool weather has stimulated the inquiry for lamp oils, and we now quote winter extra at 61@62c; current make No. 1, 58c; No. 2, 50@55. Miners oil winter white, 60; and yellow 57.

ONIONS—In fair demand, but the supply is ample and prices remain unchanged; $2@2.50 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—Irish coming forward more freely, but prices are still maintained; 75@85c per bushel. Sweets unchanged: $2.50@3.50, the outside figure for Jerseys.

PROVISIONS—There is a fair business, and the general position of the market is rather firmer, but there has been no recent change in prices.

Hams—Er S C ₱ lb	15¾	Mess Pork ₱ bbl	$18.75
Do. Canvassed	15¾	Short Cut do	18.75
Shoulders Er S. C.	—	Lard, prime leaf, ker	12
Do. Canvassed	10	Lard, Ref for sum-	
B'fast Bacon S. C.	—	mer use—in tres	12¾
Do. Canvassed	14¾	Do. ₱ bbls	13¾
Dried beef Er S. C.	—	Do. ₱ bbls	13¾
Do. Canvassed	16	Do. 3 ₱ caddies	14¾
Beef Tongues S. C. ₱ doz	6¾	Do. 5 ₱ do	14¾
Bacon Shoulders	8¾	Do. 3 ₱ palls	14¾
Short Rib Sides	11	Do. 5 ₱ do	14¾
Clear Sides	11½	Ham Sausage	14¾

RAGS—Steady at 2½@ ₱ lb for good countr'y assd.

SEEDS—Sales of Timothy seed at $2 ₱ bu. to the trade, and $2.15@2.25 in a small way.

TALLOW—Is firmer and higher; rough, 5¾; city rendered, 8¾@8½ per country.

WHITE LEAD, ETC.—Is reported quiet and prices unchanged. Following are the quotations for the wholesale trade:

White lead, pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil	10
Do. pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil	10¾
Do. fancy brands	11
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	10
Orange Mineral	12 @11
Pure red lead	10 @11
Painters red lead	9 @10
Litharge	9½@10
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Common do do	2 25
Clothes Pins—₱ box	.90@a 1 25

The Wheat Crop.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* says:

There can no longer be a question that the wheat crop in the Northwestern States for the year 1876 is very scant. It was at first natural to doubt whether to general a failure in a district comprising 200,000 square miles could be possible. But facts come from time to time to the public eye which show a scantiness in the yield of States. A farmer writing to us from Buffalo county, in Northwestern Wisconsin, says: "I threshed the grain from fifteen acres, and got seventy-one bushels. The harvest was so poor that it was hardly worth while to cut it. The most of the farmers did not get more than one-fourth, some one-third, and a very few of them got one-half a crop."

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, October 12, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the arrivals of each day during the past week, as well as the aggregate, and the aggregate of the preceding week:

	Cattle. Through.	Local.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Friday	36 cars.	1 cars.	21 cars.	8 cars.
Saturday	2 "	1 "	12 "	1 "
Sunday	17 "	29 "	52 "	7 "
Monday	22 "	48 "	18 "	12 "
Tuesday	1 "	82 "	27 "	18 "
Wednesday	2 "	28 "	26 "	16 "
Thursday	3 "	33 "	29 "	5 "
Total	86 "	228 "	187 "	64 "
Last week	282 "	227 "	157 "	71 "

CATTLE.

The run during the past week was much less than that of the preceding week; as will be seen, there has been a falling off of 117 cars of through country gunmenta, and 99 cars of local or yard cattle, making a total falling off of 216 cars. With such a large falling off in the supply and more favorable reports from the east, trade, as might be expected, was more favorable to sellers; there was a good demand for prime shipping cattle, and with a supply unequal to meet it, the market may be written strong at an advance of 10a20c per cwt on the grades in question. The receipts of local cattle last night were liberal, but they were all picked up this morning, and that, too, at full prices. Eastern buyers, realizing the situation, that the run both of local and through stock was light, did not hold off as they did last week, and sellers had no difficulty in closing out, and there were but very few cattle shipped on in first hands, whereas last week, fully one-half of the entire supply had to be forwarded to the eastern markets on owners account.

Common and medium Cattle, however, did not bring any better prices than they did last week, as the supply of these grades was fully up to the demand, and, moreover, stockers and feeders are not, like good shipping grades, affected by the ups and downs of the eastern markets.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 1,400a1,600 steers	5,00a5,25
Prime 1,250a1,300 steers	4,80a4,75
Good 1,100a1,200 steers	4,00a4,50
Fair Feeders 1,000a1,100 lbs	3,75a4,00
Stockers—700a800 lbs	3,00a3,50
Bulls, Cows and Stags	2,25a3,25
Texas and Cherokees	2,50a3,50

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply, especially of good fat stock, was again light, and with an increased demand the market was more active, and sellers had no difficulty in realizing an advance of 25a25c per cwt. All the best Sheep and Lambs sold about as fast as they arrived and that, too, at the advance to which reference has been made. Common stock, however, was only moderately active, and as the supply was fully up to the demand, there was no quotable improvement in prices as compared with last week. As noted in our last report, the demand for this class of stock is falling off, as it always does at this season of the year, when fresh pork largely takes the place of mutton.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra wool sheep	5,00a5,25
Prime " "	4,75a4,85
Good " "	4,10a4,20
Fair " "	3,50a3,75
Indiana and Missouri, coarse wool	3,50a3,60
Lambs, 40a60 lbs	4,00a5,50

HOGS.

The market was a shade weaker on Tuesday and Wednesday, in consequence of liberal receipts; but to-day there was a rather better and firmer feeling, without, however, any quotable improvement in prices. The cool weather, for some days past, has stimulated the demand somewhat both here and in the West, and prices have been maintained in consequence, notwithstanding the increased receipts. It is also worthy of notice that the products have stiffened somewhat recently, and this has not been without its effect on the hog market

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia Hogs	6,25a6,80
York Hogs	5,75a6,15
Roughs	4,75a5,25

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, October 12, 1876.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Tenth streets.

Acac., sorts ₱	22a 25	Oil, Anise	$4.50a3.70
2d select	35a 40	Bergam	5,50a6.00
1st select	40a 45	Casia	2.00a2.20
Acid, Citric	1.60a1.10	Castor	1.11 a1.16
Oxalic	17a 20	Lemon	4.50a5.00
Tartaric	54a 59	Linseed	52a56 gal
Alcohol	2.22a2.35 gal	Linseed	57a60 gal
Aloes, cape	20a 22	Neatsfoot	80a1.15 gal
Arrow-root	40a 50	Opium	$6.25a6.50
Soost	22 lb		Qts 2.25a6.50
Alum	2¾a 4½ lb		Pts 3.25a3.50
Ammo. Aq	7a 11 lb	Orange	3,75a4.00
Carb	21a 23 lb	Origanum	50a80 lb
Arnica, Flow	20a 22 lb	Pennyroyl	4.00 lb
Asafoetida	25a 30 lb	Peppermint	4.50a4.60
Bals. Copaib	70a 75 lb	Sassafras	70a80 lb
Canada	90a 60 lb	Winterg'n	3.75a4.00 lb
Bay Rum	2.75a4.00 gal	Port. BiCarb	3¾ lb
Bis. Sub car	2.50a2.75 lb	Bi Chrom	22a24 lb
Sub nit	2.00a2.25 lb	Bromide	80a 88 lb
Blue Mass	50a58 lb	Chlorate	38a 45 lb
Vitriol	10a11¾ lb	Iodid	2.83a3.00 lb
Borax, ref'd	14a 18 lb	Quinine	2.65a2.75 oz
Brim. Amer	4a 5¾ lb	Rochelle	38a40 lb
Flor. sulp	8a 6 lb	Gin. E. I	16 lb
Buchu	15a 20 lb	Gin. Jam	24 lb
Calomel Am	90a 60 lb	Liquor P	1.40 lb
Camphor ref	83a 86 lb	Jalap P	75 lb
Camwood	8a 9 lb	Rhubarb	2.00a2.50 lb
Cantha. Gor	50 lb	Saffron	2.00a2.50 lb
Rom	36 lb	Sar. Hond	58 lb
Chloral Hyd	38a 40 lb	Sar. Mex	28 lb
Chlorofor	90a1.00 lb	Senega	90a1.00 lb
Cincho. Pale	70a 80 lb	Spigelia	45 lb
Red	1.20a1.30 lb	Val. Eng	45 lb
Yellow	20a 40 lb	Ger	28 lb
Cochineal	52a 53 lb	Saffron Am	50a 80 lb
Copperas	2a 3 lb	Sal Ammon	16a 18 lb
Cream Tar	41a 44 lb	Epsom	4 lb
Cubebs	19a 20 lb	Glauber	2¾a 4 lb
Dovers Pd'd	1.50a1.60 lb	Rochelle	38a 40 lb
Ergot	1.75 lb	Soda	2a 3¾ lb
Ether, Nit	38a 46 lb	Seed, Can'y	8¾a9 lb
Sul	70a 75 lb	Cardam	2.20 lb
Ext, Log'w'd	13¾a14 lb	Hemp	7¾a 8 lb
Liqu. Cal	38a 45 lb	Mustard	12 lb
Ital	20a 30 lb	Canary	8a 9 lb
Fustic	3a 4 lb	E. I	24a 26 lb
Glycer. Pure	20a 30 lb	Tinner	24 lb
Bowers'	60 lb	Shellac	40a 50 lb
Indigo, Man	1.00a1.20 lb	Soap, Castile	11a 14 lb
S. F.	1.00a1.25 lb	White	13a 21 lb
Iodine	4.00a4.20 lb	Soda Ash	4a 5 lb
Iodoform	86 oz	Bi Carb	4¾a 5¾ lb
Ipecac Rot	7a 9 lb	Strych. Cry	1.45a1.50 oz
Logwood	2¾a 3¾ lb	Pulv	2.20a2.75 oz
Madder	12a 17 lb	Sugar Lead	28a 29 lb
Magnesia, Cal	40a1.00 lb	Tartaric Ac	62a 65 lb
Carb	45 lb	Var. Conch	1.65a2.50 gal
Manna, Fla	1.90 lb	Copal	1.00a1.40 gal
Morph, Sul	5.25a5.50oz	Damar	1.45a1.60 gal
Nit. Silver	94 oz	Japan	65a1.25 gal
Opium	7.60 lb	Venet. Red	2¾a 4½ lb
Powd	10.20 lb	Whiting	1¾a 2½ lb

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, October 12, 1876.

"There was no perceptible change in the situation to-day; exporters still refuse to pay the price demanded by the 'combination' refiners, and the latter refuse to make the least concession, believing, as they do, that Europe wants the oil and that all they have to do is to wait. No doubt the exporters, once they become more fully satisfied that the combination mean to adhere to the position they have taken, will commence buying again, and there is no reason to believe that they will not pay as much for it as they would at 58 or even 24. Crude has undergone little or no change for several days, and shipment and certificates are very close together, $3.42½ for the latter, and $3.42½a3.45 for the former.

Oil Barrels dull and unchanged; countries $1.15 at,20; city make, $1.25a1.30, as to size.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHANY VALLEY AND B. AND O. RAILROADS.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co	Warden F. & Co. Phila.	816
J. A. McKee & Sons	Warden F & Co. Phila.	350
Central R Co	Central R Co	Phila. 104
Total		2027

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J. Crair	Kupiro & w	225
Star Oil Works	Star & w	80
Total		308

THE WOOL TRADE.

New York.

The position continues strong and uniform, but without essentially new features. Supplies come in from the country somewhat slowly, and the general accumulation does not increase to any extent, while receivers are by no means anxious operators, and in all cases expect bids on a basis of full former figures before they will consent to open negotiations. In short, with indications of a buoyant or progressive nature, the position of owners appears to be well fortified for the time being, and the tone throughout is healthy, with every indication that current values at least can be maintained without much difficulty. The prevailing demand keeps along to a fair average extent, and though the more careful policy of buyers, adopted two or three weeks ago, is adhered to closely, the various wants of dealers and manufacturers require sufficient supplies to bring most of the attractive lots under treaty about as fast as they become ready for the market. The amounts back in the country are somewhat doubtful, but the impression here is that the bulk of the Ohio clip has been marketed, and that the accumulation is mostly in other States, though in no case of any great magnitude, while holders are pretty determined in their intention to carry for full prices. The clip from the Pacific coast comes forward slowly, as our dealers have not deemed it prudent to invest with freedom at the rates asked.—*Bulletin.*

Philadelphia.

The finer grades are still held with confidence, and under a lively demand from the manufacturers and with only a light supply on hand the tendency of sales is for an advance. The quality of Colorado this year is far superior to that of last year. The article attracts a good deal of attention, and is taken to a considerable extent by cloth manufacturers. Sales of about 300,000 lbs, as follows: Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia fleece-X and above, blacks, 31a 41c, ¾ blood, 40c; ¼-blood, 38c; fine unwashed, 34@35; medium unwashed, 31a32c. Combing—washed fleece, 49a50; unwashed fleece, 37a38. New York, Michigan and Wisconsin—XX and above, 44a45; X, 38a37; ¾ blood, 36c.—*Press.*

Grain in Store in Chicago.

The following were the amounts of grain in store on the dates named, as reported by the State Register as of Grain:

	Oct. 9, 1876	Oct. 11, 1875
Wheat	1,402,938	897,237
Corn	1,676,584	875,676
Oats	661,852	224,526
Rye	118,277	104,957
Barley	615,097	210,461
Total all kinds	4,274,494	2,312,451

As compared with last week the above statement shows an increase of 217,619 bu wheat, 106,140 bu oats, 144,559 bu barley, and a decrease of 68,968 bu. corn, and 2,070 bu. rye.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

Chicago Seed Market.

The market was quite active to-day, and prices ruled comparatively steady at previous figures. Sales of prime timothy were made at $1,85a1.87½; good lots sold at $1,75a1.80, and common to fair sold at $1,60a1.70. Sales of good to prime medium clover were made at $7.75a7.80. A fair amount of good flax was sold at $1.30. Hungarian and millet were nominal at 80a85c, according to quality.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PORTSMOUTH PER GRANITE STATE.—120 tons metal, Loomis & Co; 105 bgs bran, Fairman & H; 82 pkgs scraps, W Flaccus; 185 bbls potatoes, J waddell; 187 oil barrels, C A Worm-castle; 100 barrels flour, Shomaker & Company; 194 sacks rags 4 tubs rags, J B Lake; 1 bbl oil, 1 do beans, Patterson Bro; 27 sks oats, John Brown; 3 bxs cigars, John Fullerton; 5 pkgs grates, Brownsville Packet Co.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 12, 1876.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat active and higher; No. 1 Chicago spring $1,07; No. 2 $1,06¾ cash, $1,06¾ November; $1,06¾ December; No. 3 97¾c; rejected 72¼a85c. Corn fairly active and a shade higher; No. 2 43¾c cash; 43¾c November; rejected 42¾c. Oats dull; No. 2 32¾c cash and options. Rye steady; 58c. Barley dull; 86c cash; 85c November.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; $16.50 cash; $16.25 October; $14,95 year. Lard dull; $10,15 cash; $9,40 November; $9,27½ year. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 6¾c.

WHISKY—Dull and unchanged.

On Call Board wheat closed at $1,05¾; October $1,06¾a1,06 1-4. Corn ¼c@1-4c lower. Oats ½c lower. Pork lower; $16,17½ October; $14,92½ the year. Lard unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, October 12.—Flour in light demand; receipts 14,000 bbls; super western and State $4,20a4,75; common to good $4,80 a5,20; good to choice $5,30a5,45; white wheat extra $5,80a7,75; extra Ohio $4,90a 7,50; St. Louis $5,25a8,50. Rye flour a shade easier at $4,45a4,90. Cornmeal quiet at $2,90a3,15. Wheat moderate; receipts 45,000 bush; ungraded spring 95ca$1,12½; amber Ohio new $1,08; No. 2 Milwaukee new nominally $1,22a1,25; No. 2 Chicago spring new $1,21; No. 3 new $1,15. Rye steady; western 70a75c; State 87a90c. Barley dull at 85a90c. Malt quiet. Corn a shade firmer; receipts 95,000 bush; western mixed damaged 52½; mixed no grade 55c. Oats in better demand and unchanged; receipts 29,000 bush. Hay and Hops unchanged. Coffee steady. Sugar firm at 9¾a9¾c; prime 9¼c. Molasses and Rice quiet. Petroleum dull; crude 13½c; refined 26c; cases 30c; naphtha 14c. Rosin unchanged. Turpentine firmer at 35a35¼c. Eggs steady; 22a24c. Pork very quiet at $16,90a17. Beef unchanged. Middles dull; long clear city 9½a9¾c. Lard dull at $10,55. Butter unchanged. Cheese dull at 6a12c. Whisky dull at $1,12.

Foreign.

LONDON, October 12.—Refined petroleum 18¾d.

ANTWERP, October 12.—Refined petroleum 49¾.

LIVERPOOL, October 12.—Cotton firm at 5 15-16a6 1-16d; sales 25,000 bales; speculation and export 4,

DAILY GAZETTE.

AN AWFUL DISASTER.

Explosion of a Battery of Boilers.

A Terrible Catastrophe at Zug's Mill—A Part of the Establishment in Ruins—Another Pittsburgh Horror.

Fourteen Persons Killed Outright.

Forty-six Workmen Wounded—Heads Blown Off and Bodies Terribly Mutilated—Interesting Scenes.

Full Details of the Fearful Calamity.

Just before nine o'clock yesterday morning the city was startled by the shock of a terrific explosion. The noise spread far and wide, and was so very unusual in volume that it caused nearly all who heard it to pause and wonder what it could mean. Doubtless few divined the cause or imagined that it signaled one of the most awful calamities that ever occurred in this city. Happily such catastrophies, dealing death and injury on every side, are rare, and the newspapers are not called upon to record them more than once every few years. The explosion yesterday took place at the Sable Iron works of Zug & Co., at the corner of Thirteenth and Etna streets, in the Ninth ward. It resulted, aside from the destruction of property, in the death of fourteen men and the injury of about forty-five others. This is a terrible loss of life, but the sorrow and regret that the sympathetic will entertain for those who were killed outright will be augmented when they think of the suffering, not of mind only but of body too, that the wives and children that have been left behind will endure. The rigors of winter are near at hand, and the helpless women and their little ones, deprived of their natural protectors, will be obliged, many of them, to depend for assistance upon the charity of their neighbors.

The firm of Zug & Co., which was operating the mill, is composed of A. F. Keating, William Clarke, McIntosh & Hemphill, C. H. Zug and Christopher Zug. The mill is situated on both sides of Etna street, which runs nearly east and west, and, commencing at Thirteenth street, it occupies the greater part of the square between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. The old mill is located on the north side of Etna street and extends back to the bank of the Allegheny river. It covers quite a large area. Muck iron and bar iron are manufactured in it, and our reporter visited yesterday that a considerable stock of the latter is on hand.

THE NEW MILL.

What is known as the new mill, which in connection with the old comprises the entire establishment, is situated, what there is left of it, on the North side of Etna street, facing on Thirteenth street. In this mill was manufactured nails, muck iron and nail plates. It was here that the explosion occurred, and here followed nearly all the horrors that it entailed. The old mill had been in partial operation about four weeks, while the new mill had for five weeks been in full blast, running fifty-five nail machines in addition to the muck rolls and giving employment to one hundred and fifty men. When it is borne in mind that such a large number of employes was at work within a comparatively short distance of the boilers it is not to be wondered that so many of them were killed. Indeed the wonder should be that so many escaped. The freaks of exploding boilers, however, are beyond human understanding, and if the accident were to be repeated to-day it would not be improbable that it might injure fatally only one or two. Three boilers comprised the battery that exploded. They fronted on Etna street, along which the new mill extends, and were situated about mid in the center of it. Yesterday afternoon there could be seen on the site of the battery nothing but the furnace fronts, grate bars and fragments of torn and twisted boiler iron. The resistless force of the explosion was visible everywhere in that vicinity. A person could hardly turn around without his eye encountering some sign of it. One of the sailors at work in the mill when the catastrophe took place said to our reporter that he was sitting at his machine when all at once the air instantly grew dark, and in the moment allowed him for thought he could barely distinguish surrounding objects. With lightning like rapidity he conjectured the cause of the obscurity, and quickly threw himself beside his machine. Others were as quick as he to do the same. All who thus sought shelter escaped injury, but the many poor fellows who did not so act were either killed or injured.

HEADS BLOWN OFF.

The force of the explosion passed directly over the nail machines, and of course those who dropped beside them were free from injury by it as well as from the shower of heavy timbers that fell when the roof gave way, the supports having been knocked from under it. The heads of some of the men seemed to be directly within range of the explosion, for two or three craniums were blown clear off their bodies, but just exactly how will doubtless never be known, whether by being struck with flying fragments or by the mere force of the explosion. The battery occupied a space of about fifteen by thirty feet. All three boilers were twenty six feet in length, two of them forty-four inches in diameter, and the third forty-two inches. Inspector Russell examined them on the 1st of last month, pronounced them safe, and gave a certificate to that effect. They were double-flue boilers, made of quarter inch iron, were only about ten years old, and being comparatively new, were deemed perfectly safe. Tapping with his cane a fragment of one of the boilers, a gentleman who had considerable practical experience in the manufacture of boiler plates, pointed out a number of defects that he said were calculated to make an explosion easy, but he declined to ascribe yesterday's accident to any thing of that kind. The defects that he had discovered were cracks that the explosion would not have caused had, he said, the plates been properly welded together when they were made, and a blister that had been hammered down so as to let the plate pass inspection, but which the concussion had raised again. Several patches on the boilers were evidence that they had been tinkered, but there was nothing and there is yet nothing to show that they contained any fatal defects or that there had been criminal negligence in looking after their safety. On the contrary a little more than a month ago Inspector Russell considered and pronounced them safe.

DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

The forces of the explosion was principally upward, though some of it was exerted in the rear of the battery. The East end of the new building as all that is left standing. The enormous pieces of iron went sailing through the mill, breaking the immense wooden stanchions as though they were brittle pipe-stems, and when the supports were leveled the roof of course had to come down, too. Then it was that death and injury were inflicted. The falling timbers were most destructive to life and limb. It has not been definitely ascertained that one man was killed or hurt by the pieces of iron, though a number were scalded. The new mill looked just after the explosion a good deal like a funnel. As though, commencing at the battery, it had been scooped out all around. On the other side of Etna street, in the old mill, half a boiler had come down through the roof, just above the muck rolls, and fell on a pair of furnace stacks, crushing them to the earth and bringing down also the roof in that part of the mill. It was here that the fire broke out. The puddlers had been at work at the furnaces, which are Nos. 3 and 4. The fire was burning briskly, and when the roof tumbled upon it the timber immediately ignited, but an alarm having already been sent in, the engines were on the ground promptly enough to prevent the fire from spreading. Had the explosion been followed by a conflagration, the loss of life would have been increased and the suffering immeasurably augmented. How terrible it would have been had the men fastened beneath the timbers, some of them not seriously hurt but unable to extricate themselves, been compelled to endure the torture of a slow death by flame. Happily that was averted. The pecuniary loss is not a source of much trouble or uneasiness to Zug & Co. That is trifling compared with the destruction of life. In the new mill the nail machines have suffered but little injury, one of the heating furnaces is considerably damaged, the boilers are gone and the building will doubtless have to be replaced with one nearly new. In the old mill the injury is confined to two of the puddling furnaces, the stacks of which were destroyed, to the roof, and some little to the machinery. The total loss it is estimated will not exceed $15,000. The establishment is fully insured against fire, but that is not available in this case, the loss having been caused by explosion, in reference to which the policies contain a special clause exempting the companies.

REMOVING THE DEAD.

Barely a moment was lost after the explosion before measures were commenced for the relief and removal of those buried beneath the ruins. An instant was required for those who had escaped to recover from the shock and comprehend what had taken place. Of course the noise attracted thousands of people, and the news of the accident spread almost with the rapidity of the noise. Men deserted their shops and business and clerks their counters to and hurry to the scene of destruction. To prevent men, women and children from encumbering the work of removing the debris the police stretched ropes across all the adjacent streets, and none save those who had business there were allowed within the lines. Shoenberger & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., and Bradley & Son were prompt to send men to assist in clearing away the debris. All who engaged in the work labored hard and willingly. One by one the bodies of the dead, the dying and the wounded were taken out, and as the former were recognized by father, mother, brother or sister, the wail of agony that ascended from stricken hearts was terrible. The list of the killed, together with such personal particulars as are interesting, is as follows, and is as nearly accurate as diligent inquiry and investigation could make it: John S. Anderson, nail feeder, twenty-six years of age, unmarried, lived at No. 64 Pike street, which is near the mill. Joseph M. Anderson, twenty-four years old, nail feeder, single, and also resided at No. 64 Pike street. John Callahan, twenty-one years old, single, laborer, and lived at No. 28 First street. Louis Strang, thirteen years old, nail packer, and lived in Lloyd's row, in the Sixth ward. Francis Mangis, nail roller, forty-one years old, married and leaves a wife and seven children, and resided at No. 690 Penn avenue; Mr. Mangis died after being taken home. Anthony Mangis, fifteen years old, nail feeder, and lived with his father at No. 690 Penn avenue; the boy was instantly killed. James Murphy, thirty-two years old, married and leaves a wife and three small children, and lived at No. 643 Penn avenue; Mr. Murphy was fireman at the mill, and had his head blown off.

DECAPITATED.

Frank Cupps, a nail feeder, who worked just back of the boilers, had his head blown off also. He lived at No. 33 Pike street, in the Third ward, Allegheny, and leaves a wife and two small children. James Graham, a nail feeder and a resident of McKeesport, died at the West Penn Hospital some time after the explosion. In addition to the foregoing men, who are known to have been killed, the following are reported to have died since the explosion. James Carson, a feeder, who lives on Mulberry alley. John Creegan, a nail boss, scalded to death; he lives in Bloomfield, on Penn avenue, in the Sixteenth ward. Pete Kendrick, a nailor, and a resident of Pike street. Willie Snyder, a tender, who lives on River avenue, Allegheny. James Kline, a nail feeder, residing on Fifteenth street. Frank Kline, nail packer, living on Pike street. James Smith was scalded and had his skull fractured, and our reporter was informed that he had died from the effect of his terrible injuries. He lived on Penn street. James Boyd and Frank McCafferty are also reported dead. This makes a total of seventeen killed, but confirmation is needed in the cases of James Carson, James Boyd, Frank McCafferty, Pete Kendrick, John Creegan, and James Smith, thus reducing to eleven the number known to be actually dead. All these men are very badly injured though, and if not dead yet, it is only considered a mere question of time until they do die. Following is a recapitulation of the dead, the names as are interesting, is as follows, and is as nearly accurate as diligent inquiry and investigation could make it: John S. Anderson, nail feeder, twenty-six years of age, unmarried, lived at No. 64 Pike street, which is near the mill. Joseph M. Anderson, twenty-four years old, nail feeder, single, and also resided at No. 64 Pike street. John Callahan, twenty-one years old, single, laborer, and lived at No. 28 First street. Louis Strang, thirteen years old, nail packer, and lived in Lloyd's row, in the Sixth ward. Francis Mangis, nail roller, forty-one years old, married and leaves a wife and seven children, and resided at No. 690 Penn avenue; Mr. Mangis died after being taken home. Anthony Mangis, fifteen years old, nail feeder, and lived with his father at No. 690 Penn avenue; the boy was instantly killed. James Murphy, thirty-two years old, married and leaves a wife and three small children, and lived at No. 643 Penn avenue; Mr. Murphy was fireman at the mill, and had his head blown off.

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James Graham.	Frank Kline.
Frank Cupps.	Willie Snyder.
J. S. Anderson.	*Jas. Carson.
J. M. Anderson.	*Jas. Boyd.
John Callahan.	*F. McCafferty.
Lewis Strang.	*Pete Kendrick.
F. Mangis.	*Jno. Creegan.
A. Mangis.	*Jas. Smith.
Jas. Murphy.	

THE INJURED.

The list of those seriously and slightly injured embraces between forty and fifty, and is as follows: James Caldwell, feeder, leg broken. Dan Wilhelm, feeder, hurt. Samuel Dally, sailor, of Mr. Washington, leg broken and back scalded. Morris Loper, nailor, seriously, and now reported dead. Hays Morris, feeder, arm hurt. Chas. Gould, nailor, of Webster avenue, Thirteenth ward, skull fractured and hurt in the back. L. Wilhelm, feeder, slightly. John Rebman, heater, seriously. Frank Powers, catcher, seriously. John Hogan, wood charger, seriously. Mike Hogan, laborer, seriously. Mike Sullivan, bluer, leg broken. ——Loper, feeder, seriously. Ardary, driver, slightly. Ed. Purnell, feeder, seriously. Jas. Caldwell, feeder, seriously. Sam. Miles, feeder to Morris Loper, slightly. Joseph Chapman, feeder, seriously. —— Mackintosh, feeder, seriously. Terry Creegan, feeder, back broken. James Kline, feeder, a resident of Fifteenth street, skull fractured; he is the father of the boy that is dead. Chapman, feeder, slightly. Archy Campbell, feeder, seriously. Conrad Sell, feeder, seriously. Mike Texten, feeder, seriously. James Hendrick, father of Peter Kendrick, a resident of Pike street, is badly hurt and has one eye out. Henry Ritzell, feeder, seriously. Wally Eberhard, feeder seriously. Frank Miles, feeder, seriously. Morris Snyder, feeder, skull fractured. John Snyder, feeder, hurt in the back. These two are brothers of Willie Snyder, who is among the dead. John Harris was the first man taken out of the ruined mill. He had his leg and jaw broken. Billy Connolly, feeder, head hurt. Elmer Gould, a nephew of Chas. Gould, whose injuries are noted above, and who lives with the latter on Webster avenue, was seriously hurt, having his leg fractured and his head badly cut. James Gangswish, feeder, slightly. Name unknown, feeder, slightly. Thomas Dunfee, laborer, seriously. Bernard Kelly, roller, of Thirteenth street, arm broken. Ed. Burke, engineer, seriously. Conrad Zahn, Assistant Manager, seriously.

HURLED INTO THE STREET.

Wm. Taylor, helper, of Webster avenue, was hurled by the concussion from the mill into the street, but he was fortunate enough to escape with a slight hurt in the head and with having a piece taken out of his arm. James Porter, of Bedford avenue, was hurt slightly on the arm and body. Leonard Riser, puller up at a nail factory, and who lives on Thirteenth street, was wounded on the back of the head. Quite a number of the men have such serious injuries that their recovery is a matter of doubt. The Priests were kept busy attending to the spiritual interests of the dying, and many of them were found at bedsides to which they had been summoned.

The men in the old mill had a narrow escape. They had finished their heat at the furnaces and some of them had left temporarily when the section of boiler came crashing through the roof. Had they all been at work the number of killed and wounded would have been augmented. Furnaces Nos. 3 and 4, on which the shell descended, were worked by Frank Allen, who was slightly hurt, and by Mike and John Kirby, who, had these not left them but a minute or two before the explosion, having just drawn their heats, and by so doing escaped the certain death they would have met had Fate kept them in their posts. Frank McGafferty, the boss roller in this mill, was working at the first train of muck rolls, only a few feet in front of the furnace that was demolished, but he did not have time to get from beneath the falling uprights and timbers of the roof. They caught and crushed him in a terrible manner. He was taken to his home at the corner of Thirty-second and Liberty streets, and it was reported that he had died there.

A BRAVE ENGINEER.

Ned. Burke, one of the assistant engineers, had charge of the boilers that exploded. He did not desert his post, and his faithful performance of duty is likely to yet cost him his life. Ten minutes after the explosion, when all danger was past, those who ventured upon the scene found Burke with his hand upon the throttle valve of the engine. His face was blank and expressionless, his eyes had a vacant stare, and there was about him all the rigidity and stiffness of death. It required the strength of nearly two men to loosen his grasp on the throttle. His first thought when the explosion came upon him in all its awful suddenness was to stop the engine, that the men would not be injured by the machinery. He was evidently badly frightened,—who wouldn't have been—but his fear could not induce him to abandon his post. It is ramarkable, being so close to the boiler, that he wasn't blown out of existence. He was very badly scalded by steam, and it is doubtful whether he will recover. He lives on the side of the hill near the track of the Pennsylvania railroad, near the Union Depot. James Murphy, his fireman, had his head blown off. Daniel McGeary is the boss engineer, but Fate had directed him to go down street a few minutes before the accident. When he returned his eye fell upon a scene of devastation and ruin, of mangled and lifeless bodies and weeping women and children.

Conrad Zahn, the Assistant Manager of the mill, was hurt by being run over by a wagon. The vehicle, a heavy iron one, with two horses attached to it, was standing on Thirteenth street, in front of the new mill, receiving a load. It was half filled with kegs of nails. The explosion occurred and forced both wagon and horses fully seventy-five yards down the street. It terrified Mr. Zahn on its way and injured him.

Frank Ardary, with a large force of men, labored faithfully all day removing the rubbish, and by the close of the day that job had been accomplished. The damage will be repaired immediately, and the firm hope to have the mill in operation again within two or three weeks. They had plenty of orders for the present and excellent prospects for the future.

A SINGULAR ESCAPE.

The ludicrous sometimes blends with the tragic. Mr. Thomas Scott, Jr., residing on Wylie avenue, who happened to be in the vicinity of the mill at the time of the explosion had this experience. He was walking near the bank of the river. He heard the shock of the bursting boilers, and saw flying timbers, pieces of iron, smoke and dust rising in the air. Without fully comprehending the situation, he felt that a place of safety should at once be sought, and acting upon the idea, he crawled into a boiler which fortunately lay within a few feet of him. He remained there for some time, with hair erect "like quills upon the fretful porcupine," but finally emerged and summoned courage enough to visit the ruins. He has not yet entirely recovered his equanimity.

EXAGGERATED REPORTS.

The facts were fully horrible enough, but rumor, added considerably to the terrible story. The news of the explosion spread throughout the county surrounding our cities, and within a few hours, many visitors came in on the trains to see for themselves.

"Is it so," said one of those on his way to the ruins, to our reporter, "that sixty people were killed outright?"

The scribe explained that it was not quite so bad as that, when he was assured that rumor had startled the inhabitants of the district from whence the visitor hailed, with such exaggerated reports.

In some cases the reports put the number of killed up to fifty, sixty and seventy, with as many more wounded. Happily, however, the actual facts, fearful as they were, did not sustain those wild exaggerations.

WAITING IN SUSPENSE.

One of the saddest scenes of all connected with the explosion, was that exhibited as the men were working among the ruins to secure the bodies of the dead. The wives and children of the workmen gathered around, and their wailings were heartrending. Amid the confusion which at first prevailed, it was impossible to tell who was hurt, and the families of the workmen who resided in the vicinity, gathered around, wringing their hands, weeping, and all with faces in which were exhibited the intensity of their emotions of fear and expectancy. A gentleman who was on the ground a few minutes after the explosion, said to our reporter yesterday,

"I was there about two minutes after the explosion, and I'll never forget the appalling sight. I thought in my life I had seen grief and despair, and terror protrayed in the human countenance, but I never saw such a sight as was presented by the wives and children of the workmen, who were there. It was not known when I was there just how many had been hurt, and every family seemed to feel that they might escape, but the chances were doubtful. These moments of dreadful suspense seemed to be worse than a full knowledge of the facts. The agony of the people would have touched a heart of adamant."

Others who had been present at first, were struck with the scene in the same manner. It was a picture of woe and helplessness, and agonizing suspense, more appalling even than the actual presence of death.

AN IMPROVISED HOSPITAL.

It is almost, if not quite impossible, to correctly portray the scene after the news of the explosion had spread and the relatives of the employes had gathered at the place.

In the office of the mill, at the corner of Etna and Thirteenth streets, opposite the end of the new mill, were gathered the burned, blackened, crushed, and frequently horribly mutilated bodies. Many were dead, and their ghastly faces appearing through the grime and blood were sickening to behold; most of them had been killed instantly, or had lingered for only a few moments, and one could not help thinking that they were much better off than were others, who, mangled, crushed, bleeding, were still lingering, suffering the agonies of death through moments that were each centuries of torment to them. Some of the wounded were feebly moaning, others were shrieking in agony, while still others were lying still and pale, the life current ebbing too low for sound, even of a moan. Others bore their pains, and quietly submitted to the torturing yet necessary operations of the surgeons, showing no other signs of their nerve-shocking agony than was expressed in their

TIGHTLY COMPRESSED LIPS,

and nerves strung to their utmost tension.

Around the room everywhere were open cases of bright, gleaming surgical instruments, and mingling among the mangled bodies with quiet and composed action, were numerous physicians, industriously and expeditiously doing their duty. As soon as an injured man's wounds were dressed, he was removed in a spring wagon to the West Penn Hospital, or to his home. But as fast as one was taken away, another poor, bruised, blackened, and mangled mortal was brought in. The corridors of the office was filled with the forms and shrieks of the wounded, and the ghastly remains of the dead. The physicians of the city responded nobly to the calls made upon them, and worked willingly and earnestly so long as their services were needed. As soon as one would arrive on the scene he would be siezed by friends or relatives of the wounded, who would drag him off by one, and that way by another, but they generally exercised their own discretion in the matter, and went where they were certain of being most needed.

THE FRANTIC GRIEF

of the women was terrible to behold. The debris of the building had scarcely quit falling, and the sound-wave of the terrific explosion was yet ringing in the ears of astonished people, when women with white, scared faces, and disordered apparel began to appear, mingling in the crowd that almost instantly gathered. For a few moments the hush of bewildering anxiety hung over the crowd, and then, when the full force of the awful truth broke upon them, shriek after shriek arose from wives, sisters and mothers, whose numbers constantly increased; for it did not take long for the terrible news to fly, and many of the employees lived in close proximity to the works. A strong police force had soon arrived, and rope barricades been erected. Against the latter the frantic women surged, some shrieking and crying wildly and incoherently; others begging piteously, yet comparatively quietly for news of a husband, father, brother or son. Some ran aimlessly about

MOANING AND WRINGING THEIR HANDS,

in an extremity of grief more terrible to behold than the most violent demonstrations. From the eyes of some the hot tears flowed in torrents, while the eyes of others were dry with the burning heat of anxiety and fear, or the apathy of utterly crushed hope. Frantic and heart-rending sounds, many of the women crowded around the office where the dead and wounded lay, or were being carried, and with clamorous cries and shrieks demanded admittance to see if any they sought were there. Knowing that the confusion was great inside without them, and that if they were once admitted it would be absolutely impossible for the physicians to work, they were denied admittance. As fast as one was handled, for the sake to go home and news of their friends would be sent them as soon as ascertained. But it was useless to talk to them, they would hear to nothing, and being denied admission at the door, many of them rushed to the windows and tried to get in that way. When all other methods failed to keep them back, they were gently but firmly taken hold of and led away. The excitement and confusion increased every moment. Many of the women fainted, and one wife, who had learned of her husband's death, determined to

COMMIT SUICIDE,

and would have thrown herself beneath the heavy wheels of a passing timber wagon had she not been restrained by the bystanders.

Another woman succeeded in gaining admittance to the office in search of her little son, Louis Streng, who had been at work in the nail factory. He was not in the office, and the nearly demented mother rushed out to seek elsewhere. She had scarcely got out when four men bore in the corpse of the little fellow, who was only six years of age. The father came in a moment after, lifted the cloth that was lain over the face of his child, recognized him, and sank down upon the remains in an agony of heartbroken grief that was terrible to behold, and that brought tears to the eyes of many a bystander.

But we repeat, no description of the scenes of grief like this can adequately convey an idea of the fearful reality. To the reader's imagination alone they must be left.

FORCE OF THE EXPLOSION.

It is impossible for one who has not been at the scene of the disaster and seen the extent of the ruin to understand how terrible was the force of the explosion.

The sound-wave reached nearly every portion of this city and Allegheny, and must have been heard for miles. In the vicinity of the mill the noise was terrific, and almost sufficient to burst the ear drums of those who heard it. As sound is produced by the vibration of the atmosphere or other substance, some slight idea of the power of the explosion can be obtained by realizing the extent to which this vibration reached. But still more can it be realized by the destruction this air-wave produced is recounted and remembered.

The building in which the battery of boilers was situated was utterly demolished, not a semblance of it remaining, and nothing to show where it stood except a mass of ruins. The boilers themselves were destroyed in a manner almost inconceivable. Two were projected in the air clear over the lower mill, and landed on the edge of the river below the cinder bank, fully 600 yards from where the battery was located. Another large piece alighted near the intersection of Fifteenth street and Penn avenue, fortunately without doing any damage. Another section crashed through the building No. 81 Pike street, leveling everything in its way, and tearing down the whole side of the house. Mrs. Fechter, wife of one of the employes in the mill, was lying in an upper room, sick, at the time. The heavy piece of iron fortunately had spent its force before striking the bed in which Mrs. F. lay, and did no damage whatever to her. No. 83 Pike street, adjoining Fechter's, was occupied by James Cronan, another workman. The

BUILDING IS A WRECK,

or practically so, as what remains of it has to be supported by hastily constructed scaffolding and props.

Another portion of the boilers descended through the building occupied by Messrs. Bepmer, Banman & Co., on River avenue, Allegheny City.

Near the destroyed mill pieces of the boilers of different sizes strewed the earth in all possible contorted shades. A piece weighing fully five hundred pounds fell at the corner of Thirteenth street and Penn avenue, doing no damage in its flight.

Within several squares of the mill there is scarcely a house in which a whole pane of glass remains.

On Penn avenue, below Thirteenth street, the windows of the saloon occupied by Henry Elkins were broken, the furniture upset and broken, and a general wreck made. Directly across the street, on Penn avenue, is an unoccupied store, the front windows of which are large, heavy plate glass. These were shattered, and the furniture in the room knocked over and piled up in promiscuous and destructive confusion.

There was not a building within a mile of the place but felt the force of the shock more or less. Windows rattled sharply, glass was broken, and in many instances the walls of the building shook ominously, as if from the shock of an earthquake.

The houses in the immediate vicinity, besides the terrible shaking they received, were literally riddled by flying bricks, fragments of timber, &c.

DECAPITATED BODIES.

Several of the bodies of the workmen which were brought out from the ruins had the heads completely severed from the trunks. These bodies were found near the boilers, and it is as reasonable to suppose that the decapitation was produced by the violent current of air and steam, as that it was the result of flying missiles striking them on the head or neck. A difference of opinion in respect to this existed among those at the scene, but the theory generally accepted is the one mentioned.

In the building occupied by Mr. Thomas Crouse, which was so badly wrecked, the mother and children were at breakfast in the basement room. A piece of the boiler, and a fragment of the building dashed through the room and landed in the coal vault, but astonishing as it may appear, without in the least injuring any of the inmates except Mrs. Crouse, who was only slightly scratched by the boards.

On the front steps of another building on Pike street, two children were playing. A flying fragment of the boilers struck the steps and overturned them; but with doing any injury whatever to the children.

CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION.

The cause of the explosion is yet an unsolved enigma, and perhaps will always remain so. The most generally accepted theory among the multitude, because the most easily understood by them, is that it was the result of allowing the water to get too low in the boilers, the iron to get heated too much, and then forcing in cold water. This has been the most prolific cause of explosions, and is, therefore, as stated, the one most universally attributed in the lack of definite information.

This, however, either includes a lack of vigilance on the part of the engineer, or else defective water gauges, which would not indicate the stage of the water. With the most approved and perfect gauges, the engineer is sometimes misled, owing to the fact that at certain temperatures they will indicate more water than there really is.

That the engineer (Mr. Ed. Burke, a very careful man) was attending strictly to his duty is demonstrated by the fact that he was found at his post with his hand tightly clutching the throttle-valve, scalded to death. It may have been that he discovered something wrong, and was about to shut off the steam, just as the catastrophe occurred, but whether or not such is the case will never be known.

THE BOILERS

were of the best iron, and had been carefully tested only five weeks ago, when the mills started up. They were of the best boiler iron, yet they were shattered in a way almost unprecedented. Inspector Russell says that he never in all his experience saw iron torn to pieces in such a manner by an explosion. Not only was it twisted and bent, but it was broken into pieces of almost infinitesimal size. Mr. Russell would not venture to say what was the cause, but said an investigation would be had and all would be known.

From pieces of the boiler found it was ascertained that the incrustation inevitable in all boilers, had gathered upon the iron to the depth, of from a quarter to half an inch. When this sediment gathers too deeply in the flues, it makes it necessary to heat the boilers to a greater extent than is good for their safety in order to raise steam, and occasionally, with only a fair head of steam, the boilers may be red hot. Yet there is no evidence, so far as ascertained, that these boilers were burned. Some persons say that portions they picked up around the boilers that could be punctured with a knife blade; but that is not the way that iron burns, and indicates nothing.

A YOUNG HERO.

There were many incidents connected with the disaster indicating presence of mind in those who were in peril, or in danger of injury, and in some cases real heroism was displayed. One of them was in the experience of young Graham, who is down in the list of injured. He was working near a furnace in the lower mill, the stack of which was crushed down by a large fragment of the wreck. He was caught under the debris, and for a time was in extreme suffering, but as the heat proceeded in getting loose, only to find that he was in danger of being roasted alive by the intense heat of the broken furnace. His only chance of escape was by climbing up the hot remnants of the stack, and he manfully set to work to do it. He climbed up until he had reached the roof, and the top of the ruins, although at every foot he advanced he was more and more scorched, and finally reached the ground safely, but with his hands, neck, face and legs terribly burned by his frightful climb.

THE CORONER'S WORK.

Coroner McCallin learned of the accident at an early hour, and in a short time was at the scene. He empanelled a jury, which viewed the bodies of the following persons:

John Sampson Anderson, No. 64 Pike street.

Joseph Martin Anderson, No. 64 Pike street.

John Callahan, No. 28 First street.

Louis Streng, Lloyd's Row, Sixth ward.

Francis Mangis, 690 Penn avenue.

Anthony Mangis, 690 Penn avenue.

James Murphy, 643 Penn avenue.

Frank Cupps, 38 Pike street, Third ward, Allegheny.

James Graham, McKeesport, died in Pennsylvania Hospital.

These nine (of whose condition and straits information and an account is given in the list of the killed and wounded) were all that were reported to the Coroner last night. The other dead will probably be reported to-day.

After viewing these bodies the Coroner adjourned the inquest until next Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock, when the jury will meet in the Court House.

INCIDENTS.

Among the sad scenes that were enacted there were some that were ludicrous. For instance, a man was very busily engaged in giving to a GAZETTE reporter an account of the death of one of the workmen, how he was scalded, burned, crushed, &c., and was lamenting the workman's death and extolling his virtues, as a sincere friend should. Before he had concluded the narration who should step up but the identical man whose death had been so tragically recounted. His friend looked at him with undisguised astonishment as he exclaimed: "Why, I thought you were dead!" "Not by a d——d sight," replied the whilom dead man.

Another workman had been on an aggravated spree the night before, and was going around among his friends hilariously expressing his gratification that he had been so drunk that he couldn't go to work yesterday, else, as he said, he would certainly have been killed.

Depot Master Butler says that he saw the explosion as he was passing down the depot platform, at the corner of Thirteenth street. He says that the debris was thrown to the height of two hundred feet, and that it then fell in a shower like a magnified dark snow storm.

LAST NIGHT.

At nine o'clock last evening a GAZETTE reporter visited the scene again, and found that the cordon of ropes had been removed, and but few people remained near the ruins. A strong force of police was kept in the neighborhood all night, however, to prevent the possibility of a fire breaking out in the ruins and gaining headway, a precaution that was rendered necessary by the fact that under the debris were many hot plates of iron and smouldering cinders and a few fires that crushed furnaces.

The streets had been nearly cleared of the bricks, and the charwomen were engaged in scrubbing and scouring the office, where the dead and wounded were first carried.

The black mantle of night was spread over the ruins, and the stillness of darkness reigned where only a few hours before shrieks of mental and bodily anguish had pierced the heavens, and the hum of living and surging crowds had borne unwilling testimony to the great extent of the terrible catastrophe.

FORMER CATASTOPHES.

The event of yesterday recalls catastrophes of a similar nature that have occurred in the city or immediate vicinity. The greatest of these was probably the terrible in the destruction of life than that of yesterday, was the explosion of the Arsenal in Lawrenceville, on September 7, 1862. Then a wide area was leveled, two-thirds of them being young girls employed in the works, and the rest boys. This explosion was caused by a boy dropping a shell which he was carrying.

The next in importance was the explosion of the boilers of Rees, Graff & Dull's rolling mill, which occurred on the 8th of November, 1867. By this explosion fourteen were killed and twenty-eight were wounded.

The other boiler explosions in which loss of life occurred, were at Wallace's marble works, on Liberty street, when three persons were killed; at Jones & Laughlin's mill where four men were killed, and the explosion of the towboat Tigress, last year, by which two were killed. Except the arsenal catastrophe that of yesterday far exceeds all others, mainly in the number wounded.

AN ATTRACTIVE OPENING.

Ladies' Sacques, Cloaks and Wraps in Great Variety—Semple's Bazaar of Fashion.

An event occurs to-day, and will be continued to-morrow, which places every lady of the two cities under an obligation of attendance at the mammoth dress goods house of Wm. Semple, Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal street, Allegheny. There will be opened at this house a rich and attractive selection of ladies' Sacques, Cloaks and Wraps of Paris, Berlin and American manufacture, trimmed in fur and silken. Their neatness, beauty and elegance far surpass anything of the kind offered this season. But this great feast of beauty is not complete without an inspection of ladies' suits and costumes of approved styles and the latest patterns in material. Those who attend this opening will have the satisfaction of viewing those Parisian fashions which are to rule the coming winter. It is no longer a question that Mr. Semple has long since learned what goods and styles are pleasing and acceptable to his patrons, and this display will show that his taste and judgment has surpassed all former efforts to please. Ladies, do not lose this opportunity of seeing a display which for a long time to come may not again be offered you in such elegance, beauty and variety.

Elegant Parlor Suits.

A very excellent and cheap assortment of the latest styles of furniture, at the lowest prices in the city at James Milliken & Co.'s 89 Smithfield street.

Sole Leather, Calf Skins,

Uppers, Findings and Shoemakers' Tools, at C. H. Dietrich's, 160 Smithfield street.

Oysters.

Ask your grocer for the STAR BRAND.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting—Reduction of Salaries—Reports of Committees—Howard Street—Ordinances, Resolutions, &c.

A regular monthly meeting of Allegheny Councils was held last evening.

SELECT COUNCIL.

J. C. PATTERSON.....President.
R. T. WHITE.....Clerk.

Members present: Messrs. Cochran, Callery, Drum, Eberhardt, Heagy, Huckestine, Hartman, Lindsey, McRoberts, McKelvy, Slack, Sweeney, Voegtly, Wilhelm, Woolsey and President Patterson.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. HUCKESTEIN, a petition for changing the location of a gutter at the corner of O'Hara street and Madison avenue. Referred.

Mr. COCHRAN, a petition for grading and paving of California avenue. Referred.

Mr. ERNESTINE, remonstrance against paving Lowry street. Referred.

Mr. SLACK, chairman of the Finance Committee presented his report. Received.

The ordinance fixing the salaries of all city officers, to take effect on April 1st, 1877, accompanied the report. Referred back to be printed.

The following printed ordinances accompanied the report:

Ordinance fixing the second Thursday of April 1877, and of every second year thereafter for the election of city officers. Passed.

Ordinance providing for the making of the appropriations in the month of April of each year. Passed.

Also, the report of the Controller, showing the expenditures of the past month to have been $20,744.01.

Report received and the several bills ordered to be paid.

Also the monthly report from the Controller, of the receipts and expenses during the month of September, and the report of the condition of the accounts of the various city officers and collectors of delinquent taxes. Received.

The same gentleman called up the ordinance authorizing the payment of $830 to James Reed for damages done his property on Rolla street. Also the ordinance for the abatement of James McBrier's assessment from Sheridan to Howard street. Both ordinances were referred back to the committee to have them combined in one ordinance.

Mr. VOEGTLY, chairman of the Street Committee, presented the report of that committee.

Report received and that portion of it reporting adverse to the appointment of viewers to assess the damages done to Jacob Rynd's property by the construction of a sewer was referred back.

The following printed ordinances accompanied the report:

Ordinance providing that parties who have the street paving torn up for the purpose of laying gas or water pipes, shall have the same repaired at their own expense. Passed.

Ordinance for sewer on Darragh street, from Robinson street to the river. Passed.

Ordinance granting permission to property owners on Kerr street to grade, and pave that street. Passed.

The several other ordinances accompanied the report were referred back to be printed.

Report of Viewers appraising damages caused by the construction of a portion of the Butcher's Run sewer. Referred back.

Profiles of grade of Harrison street, Wilson avenue and of Straub's lane. Approved.

Mr. CALLERY, Chairman of the Water Committee, presented the report of that committee. Received.

The same gentleman called up the ordinance for extraordinary increase of the water supply and furnishing the hill districts with water. On his motion the ordinance was referred back to the Water Committee as it contained more than one subject.

Mr. WILHELM, Chairman of the special committee appointed to investigate the improvement of Howard street, presented the report of that committee.

They reported that they had found discrepancies in the wall and also in the quantity of grading which amounted in all to $4,808.58. A resolution was submitted directing the City Engineer to make out a new assessment for the improvement of that street, less the amount of the discrepancies found. They also censured the carelessness, and also reflected upon the Street Committee for allowing the contractor for extra excavating, which was in direct opposition to the specifications of the contract. They also recommended that a special committee be appointed to investigate the city's portion of the wall. Report received and resolution referred back to be printed.

Mr